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Southern States Cooperative
Richmond, Va.

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Southern States
Home and Commercial
**VEGETABLE GROWERS
HANDBOOK**



Richmond, Va.

Foreword

UNDER the Southern States Vegetable Seed program you have a wide choice of adapted varieties. These varieties, described in detail in this handbook and recommended by the State Agricultural Colleges, are conveniently available to you through over 600 Cooperative Service Agencies located in as many communities.

A good assortment of varieties is carried in **bulk** by most of the service agencies. This vegetable-seed-in-bulk plan pioneered by Southern States permits you to buy what you want, in quantities you desire, at substantial savings. Furthermore, you can secure the seeds when you need them; you can see what you are getting; and you can eliminate the trouble and inconvenience of ordering by catalog alone, with its frequent delays and relatively high costs.

Your Cooperative Service Agency is ready to supply you with "Seeds That Really Grow" and with numerous related supplies, such as dusts and dusters, garden tools, fertilizer, lime, farm freezers and pressure cookers; all under the cooperative program which works in your interest.

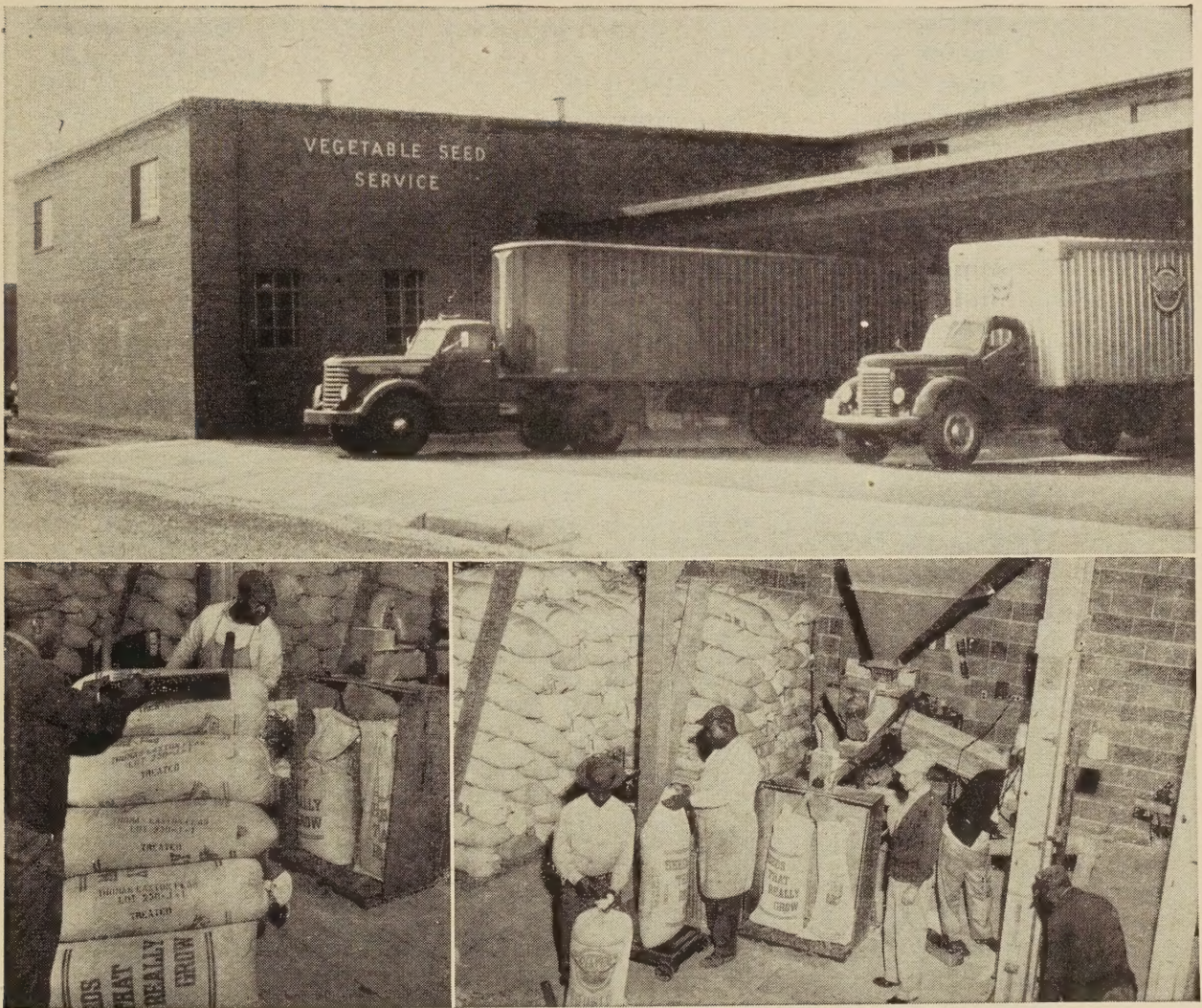
T. K. Wolfe

T. K. Wolfe
Director of Distribution
Southern States Cooperative

Southern States

HOME AND COMMERCIAL
Vegetable Growers'
Handbook

1951 EDITION



Exterior and interior views of the new Southern States Vegetable Seed Warehouse in Richmond,

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Why It Pays to Use Southern States Vegetable Seeds

It pays to use Southern States vegetable seeds because there are none on the market higher in quality and, quality considered, there are few, if any, as low in price. In fact, you secure seeds **at cost** with the return of the net savings of the organization as patronage refunds after the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

Vegetable seed of the quality that Southern States purchases for patrons can be obtained only through a well-planned, carefully developed breeding, production and processing program that takes into consideration the problems of both home gardeners and truck-crop growers.

Southern States vegetable seeds are unsurpassed, and to insure the greatest value-in-use by patrons, they are:

- (1) Selected for
 - (a) Adaptation
 - (b) Freedom from disease
 - (c) Origin
 - (d) Parentage
 - (e) High germination and purity and low weed-seed content.
- (2) Treated to help control seed and soil-borne diseases.
- (3) Guaranteed to be as represented.

Adaptation



Adapted varieties help make home gardening more successful and commercial truck growing more profitable.



These beet and tomato test trials are conducted to select for Southern States patrons the strains best adapted to Southern States operating territory and carrying those qualities which are most desired.

Southern States services only the varieties of vegetable seeds recommended by the State Agricultural Colleges in its operating territory and proved to be adapted to the conditions under which they are to be planted. Such factors as climate, elevation, soil conditions, length of growing season and the use to which the crop is to be put are all taken into consideration.

Freedom from Disease



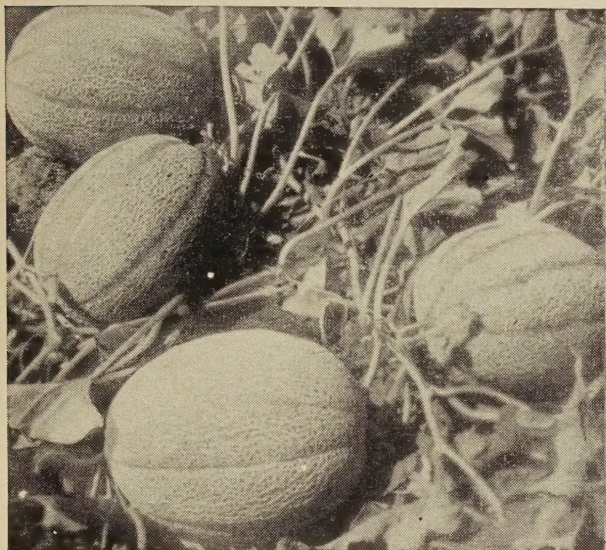
From such fields as this, growing in the State of Idaho, Southern States obtains its anthracnose disease-free snap beans for patrons.

It is most desirable that vegetable crops be free from or resistant to diseases. Southern States uses extreme care to secure seeds that will produce such crops. For example, Southern States obtains its bush snap beans from Idaho and certain areas in California because seed grown there is relatively free from a disease known as anthracnose, which often causes heavy losses.

Snap bean seed could be purchased from other sources much cheaper but that would not be in the interest of patrons. It is important to plant Idaho-grown seed in soil free of anthracnose disease.

Certain varieties of tomatoes, such as Marglobe, are resistant to a wilt disease that lives in the soil. Where this disease exists, it is important that wilt-resistant varieties be used.

Known Origin



Cantaloupe and cucumber seeds grown in Colorado and California, where Southern States obtains its supply, are superior in vitality and yielding ability.

The origin of, or place where, vegetable seeds are grown is often important. For example, Southern States secures its cucumber and cantaloupe seeds from Colorado and California, where growers are experienced in breeding and growing them. Snap bean seed comes from Idaho and California because these states are practically free of anthracnose disease.

Selected Parentage



Adapted Hybrid sweet corn, such as that offered by Southern States Cooperative, has been bred from selected parents to make it suitable to meet the needs of patrons.

Breeding or parentage is just as important to growers of vegetable crops as to livestock producers. In the plant world, as in the animal world, "blood will tell" and "like begets like." Spinach bred for blight resistance, hybrid corn such as Golden Cross Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen Cross, and Hale's Best Cantaloupes Nos. 36 and 936 are all superior because of superior breeding or parentage.

High Germination and Purity and Low Weed-Seed Content



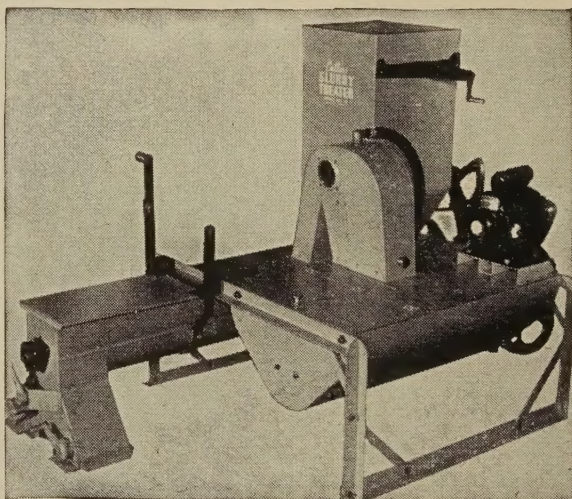
A view of a section of Southern States new and modern, fully equipped, seed-testing laboratory, located in the Southern States Building, Richmond, Virginia. Through its use, patrons are insured of securing high quality vegetable seeds.

It is needless to say that vegetable seeds should be high in germination and purity and low in weed-seed content. Reports of state inspection officials show that seed offered by Southern States ranks very high in these respects. It is well to keep in mind, however, that vegetable seed may be superior in germination and purity and low in weed-seed content and yet be of little value from the standpoint of production because of inferiority in adaptation, freedom from disease, origin or parentage.

Southern States tests its vegetable seeds in its own modern seed-testing laboratory and thus insures patrons of seed unsurpassed in these points.

Treated to Control Diseases

Southern States vegetable seeds are pre-treated for the control of seed and soil-borne diseases. Recommendations of State Agricultural Experiment Stations are followed.



This modern seed-treating equipment operated by trained personnel treats vegetable seeds for seed- and soil-borne diseases.

Such materials as Arasan, Zinc Oxide, New Improved Ceresan and Spergon are mechanically applied to the seed to give protection against damping-off, black rot and other diseases. The treatment often means the difference between success and failure when the seeds are planted in disease-infected soil. The chart on page 9 shows the Southern States vegetable seeds that are treated for disease protection.

Seed Guarantee

Southern States has, and has had since the very beginning of operation, a real seed guarantee—a guarantee that really means something and protects the grower. It reads:

Southern States Field Seeds are guaranteed to the full extent of the purchase price to be as represented in variety, origin, purity, germination, and weed content. Patrons may return any seed that is not thoroughly satisfactory. After the seed is sown the Cooperative Seed and Farm Supply Service will reimburse the patron if there is definite evidence that the seed was not of high quality, but will in no case be liable for more than the purchase price of the seed.

Compare the Southern States Seed Guarantee with a worthwhile meaning, with the well-known non-warranty clause that was once generally used by the seed trade, with the exception of SSC. This non-warranty clause reads:

“We give no warranty expressed or implied on any seeds, bulbs, or other supplies which we distribute. If the customer does not accept the purchase on that basis, it should be returned at once.”

Compare this *non-warranty* statement with SS *Seed Guarantee*. This non-warranty statement means little to growers since it offers no protection. SS guarantee means much to growers because it offers them so much *protection*.

Value-in-Use



Greatest value-in-use is obtained when adapted, disease-free or -resistant, well-bred seed of known origin, having high germination and purity and low weed-seed content and treated to resist diseases, are used.

Southern States vegetable seed program has one and only one aim—to supply patrons with seeds of greatest value-in-use, seeds that will return the greatest profit for each

dollar invested. "Seeds That Really Grow" is the Southern States slogan. To insure the greatest practical return, Southern States vegetable seeds are:

- (1) Selected for
 - (a) Adaptation
 - (b) Freedom from disease
 - (c) Origin
 - (d) Parentage
 - (e) Higher germination and purity and low weed-seed content.
- (2) Treated to help control seed- and soil-borne diseases.
- (3) Guaranteed to be as represented—a return that makes for Better Living Through Better Eating and Better Income.

Where to Obtain Southern States Vegetable Seeds

Most Cooperative Service Agencies have Southern States' treated vegetable seeds well displayed in specially designed cabinets, as shown below. We suggest you visit your nearest Service Agency and discuss with him your vegetable seed needs. While there, study carefully the seed tags which carry valuable and worthwhile information regarding seed quality. See, in particular, the Southern States *seed guarantee*—a guarantee that really means something in the way of protection for you.



Over five hundred Southern States Cooperative Service Agencies, located in as many communities throughout the states of Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee, carry a complete stock of high-quality Southern States treated vegetable seeds.

Amount of Vegetable Seeds to Buy

This chart is presented to help you in buying and planting your vegetable seeds to the best **advantage**. It will help you buy enough seed but at the same time not overbuy.

VEGETABLE	Seed For 100 Feet of Row	PLANTING TIME	Distance in Ft. Between Rows		Distance in In. Between Plants or Hills in Row
			Horse Cultivation	Hand Cultivation	
Asparagus	66 plants	Feb. and Mar. or Oct. and Nov.	4-5	3-4	18
Beans, Bush	1 to 2 lbs.	April to August	3	2	3-6
Beans, Pole	½ lb.	April and May	4	4	36-48
Beans, Bush Lima	1 lb.	May	3-3½	2-2½	12-18
Beans, Pole Lima	½ lb.	May	4	4	36-48
Beets†	2 oz.	March to August	2½-3	1-2	4-6
Broccoli	66 plants	April and July	2½-3	2-3	18
Brussels Sprouts	66 plants	March and April, July	2½-3	2-3	15-18
Cabbage	50 to 66 plants	Early Mar. & Apr., late July	3	2-2½	18
Carrots†	1 oz.	March to July	2½-3	1-2	3-4
Cauliflower	66 plants	Set plants in April & July	3	2-2½	18
Celery	120 to 150 plants	Set plants in July	3	1½-2	8-10
Collards	1 oz.	March & April; June & July	3	2-3	18-24
Corn	¼ to ½ lb.	April to July	3	2-3	10-15
Cucumber†	½ oz.	May and June	5	3-4	36-48
Eggplant†	50 plants	May and June	3	2-3	24
Kale (Spring)	1 to 2 oz.	March to May	3	1½-2	8-10
Kale	1 to 2 oz.	March, August & September	3	1½-2½	12-18
Lettuce†	¼ oz.	Early Mar. to May; late Aug.	2-3	1½	8-10
Cantaloupe†	1 oz.	April and May	5	3-4	36-48
Mustard	1 oz.	Early Mar. & Apr.; late Aug.	2-3	1-2	4-6
Okra	1 oz.	May and June	3	2-3	18-24
Onions	1 to 2 lbs.	March and April	2-3	1-2	3-4
Winter Onions	2 to 3 lbs.	Sept., Oct., and Nov.	3	1½-2	4-6
Parsley†	1 oz.	March and April	2	1-1½	4-6
Parsnips†	½ to 1 oz.	March and April	2½-3	1½-2	4-5
Peas	1 to 2 lbs.	February to May	3	2-3	1-3
Peppers†	66 plants	May	3	2-3	18
Potatoes	½ peck	March to May	3	2½-3	12
Pumpkin†	½ oz.	May	6	4	48
Radish	1 oz.	Early Mar. to May; late Aug., Sept.	2-3	1-1½	2-3
Rhubarb	25 to 35 roots	Early March & April	4	4	36-48
Rutabaga	1 oz.	Late October & November	2½-3	2-3	4-6
Salsify†	2 oz.	June and July	2½-3	1-2	4-5
Spinach†	1 to 2 oz.	Early Mar. & Apr.; late Aug., Sept.	2-3	1½-2	4-8
Squash (Summer)†	½ oz.	April to June	5	3-5	36-60
Squash (Winter)†	1 oz.	April and May	5	3-5	36-60
Sweet Potato	66 to 100 plants	May and June	3-4	3	12-18
Swiss Chard†	2 oz.	March and April	3	1½-2	6-8
Tomato†	33 to 40 plants	Early May & June; late July	3-5	2½-3	30-36
Turnips	1 oz.	March to August	2½-3	1½-2	4-6
Watermelon†	½ oz.	May and June	6	4-5	36-72

†Seed specially treated (according to recommendations of State Experiment Stations) against diseases.
NOTE: The planting dates given in the above chart are average for Southern States territory. In some sections planting may be delayed or advanced one to two weeks.

“Know What You Sow”

Getting Greatest Production from Your Land

Most vegetable crops require a large amount of hand labor, and therefore it usually pays to make conditions, so far as practical, such that high production may be secured. It is generally agreed that a well-planned and well-worked and properly attended garden is the most productive land on the farm. Good authorities estimate that the produce obtained from the average farm garden, one-half acre in size, is worth \$250 per year at present retail prices of vegetables and often is worth more than \$500. Frequently, similar high returns are obtained in commercial production.

In view of the high return that can be and usually is obtained from vegetable crops, and their great nutritional and health-building value, it is advisable to prepare the land well, fertilize and manure heavily, use the best seed, make every reasonable effort to cultivate the crops well, control insect pests and diseases, harvest on time and preserve properly through recommended methods of canning, freezing and storing.

The plant-food requirements of different vegetable crops vary and it is, therefore, not practical to give a general recommendation that will apply to all crops. But it can be said that it pays to have the land rich and it is generally advisable to apply manure, if available, at the rate of 10 tons to the acre and to use from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer such as 5-10-5, 5-10-10, or 6-8-6, making the applications each year.

The value-in-use of the seed should be the first consideration, not price per pound. The cost of enough seed to plant a garden one-half acre in size is only from \$15 to \$20. Approximately the same relationship exists in commercial production of vegetables.

Diseases and insect pests are often very troublesome and frequently take a heavy toll, especially if a sound control program is not followed. Recommendations are given on page 11 of this handbook.

To get the greatest production from your land, it is necessary that the garden be continuous or year-round. There must be a succession of plantings to have a crop (1) in the early spring, (2) in the late spring and summer, and (3) in the fall and winter. (See chart on page 9.) If there is to be "continuous" or "year-round" harvest, there must be, of course, in addition to repeated plantings, repeated cultivations and continuous attention. Many good gardeners say: "To get the greatest production you must do something in your garden practically every day."

PESTICIDE CHART

A Guide to Bumper Crops with Southern States Dusts and Sprays

CROP	PESTS	RECOMMENDED MATERIAL †	IF YOU DUST USE SOUTHERN STATES	IF YOU SPRAY USE	APPLICATION HINTS
Beans	Mexican Bean Beetle Bean Leaf Beetle	Rotenone	75 DUST (¾ % Rotenone)	Southern States 5 % Wettable Rotenone	Treat plants on underside of leaves as soon as young insects appear. Repeat every week. If Corn Ear Worm is present, use one application of DDT.
Corn	European Corn Borer Japanese Beetle	DDT	D-3 DUST (3 % DDT) or D-5 DUST (5 % DDT)	Unico 50 % Wettable DDT	One application in young, green silk stage. If necessary, repeat in seven days.
Cabbage, Broccoli, Collards and Brussels Sprouts	Imported Cabbage Worm Diamond Back Moth Cabbage Looper	Rotenone or DDT	75 DUST (¾ % Rotenone) or D-3 DUST (3 % DDT)	Southern States 5 % Wettable Rotenone or Unico 50 % Wettable DDT.	If insects appear before heading, use DDT. After heading, use Rotenone.
Cucumbers, Squash, Melons and Pumpkins	Striped or 12-Spotted Cucumber Beetles, Anthracnose, Bacterial Wilt, Scab	Rotenone and Fixed Copper	675 DUST (¾ % Rotenone and 6 % Yellow Cuprocide*)	Southern States VEGETABLE SPRAY (2½ % Rotenone and 26 % Copper as Metallic)	Apply as soon as beetles appear. Keep plants well treated. Treat whole plot at same time, otherwise insects will attack untreated plants.
Potatoes	Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetle, Leaf Hoppers, Early Blight, Late Blight	DDT and Fixed Copper	66 DUST (3 % DDT and 6 % Yellow Cuprocide*)	Unico 50 % Wettable DDT and Unico Basic Copper Sulphate*	Apply when plants are 6 inches tall, repeating every 10 days. Keep plants well treated throughout.
Tomatoes	Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetle, Early Blight, Late Blight	Calcium Arsenate and Fixed Copper or Rotenone and Fixed Copper	620 DUST (20 % Commercial Calcium Arsenate and 6 % Yellow Cuprocide*) or 675 DUST (¾ % Rotenone and 6 % Yellow Cuprocide*)	Unico Calcium Arsenate and Unico Basic Copper Sulphate* or Southern States Vegetable Spray (2½ % Rotenone and 26 % Copper as Metallic)	Treat plants with Calcium Arsenate and Copper when plants are 6 inches tall. Repeat every 10 days. Keep plants well treated. If Flea Beetle attacks the young plants, use Rotenone and Copper for first application.
Mixed Garden	Most common garden Insects and Diseases	Rotenone and Fixed Copper or DDT and Fixed Copper	675 DUST (¾ % Rotenone and 6 % Yellow Cuprocide*) or 66 DUST (3 % DDT and 6 % Yellow Cuprocide*) (*A Fixed Copper)	Southern States Vegetable Spray (2½ % Rotenone and 26 % Copper as Metallic) Unico 50 % Wettable DDT and Unico Basic Copper Sulphate* (*A Fixed Copper)	Rotenone and Copper is preferred for all-round garden control. For a more effective insect control on roses and grapes use DDT and Copper. DDT also gives better control of Japanese Beetles. Note: Use DDT with caution on cucurbits and young plants.

†These recommendations are based upon those made by State Agricultural Colleges in Southern States operating territory. For more detailed recommendations and other suggested methods of control, see your County Agent or write your State Agricultural Experiment Station.

NOTE CONCERNING THE USE OF DDT: When dusts containing DDT are used, all vegetables should be washed before being eaten. Use with caution on young plants and cucurbits, because DDT may give slight injury. DDT should not be used on forage crops which are going to be fed to dairy animals.

Selection of Varieties That Best Suit Your Needs

The information on the pages that follow is given to help you select the varieties that best suit your needs. These varieties may be obtained from your Cooperative Service Agency.

Green Pod Bush Beans

CULTURE: Beans may be planted any time after soil has become warm, up until the first of August. They do not require rich soil. Sow 2 lbs. per 100-foot row, or 60 lbs. per acre. Rows should be 18 inches apart; seed 2 to 4 inches apart and 1 to 2 inches deep. A succession of plantings every two weeks will provide a constant supply of fresh beans during the season. Weight per bushel, 60 lbs.



Beans, Topcrop

- **TOPCROP (USDA No. 1)**
(Formerly called Fulcrop)
(Days to Maturity, 52)

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1951

USES: Excellent canning and market garden variety. Good freezing qualities.
BUSH: Erect, vigorous, leafy, with good pod concentration.
PODS: Round, dark green, 5½ inches long. Mosaic resistant.
SEED: Brown, mottled.

- **FULL MEASURE**
(Days to Maturity, 58)

USES: Home and market garden.
BUSH: Erect, vigorous, dark green.
PODS: Round, pointed, straight, dark green, stringless, tender.
SEED: Fawn-brown with dark brown.



Beans, Stringless Black Valentine

- **BLACK VALENTINE**
(Stringless)
(Days to Maturity, 55)

USES: Primarily market garden. Widely used for late planting in home gardens.
BUSH: Open, spreading, dark green foliage.
PODS: Oval, dark green, stringless.
SEED: Small, jet black.

- **PLENTIFUL**
(Days to Maturity, 52)

USES: Early market and shipping variety. Stringless at all stages of growth.
BUSH: Sturdy, very vigorous, foliage abundant, dark green.
PODS: Oval, 7 inches long, green, curved.
SEED: Flattened, oval, jet black.



Beans, Contender

● CONTENDER

(Buff Valentine)

(Days to Maturity, 55)

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1951

USES: Primarily a market garden variety. Also good freezing qualities.

BUSH: Erect, vigorous, leafy, dark green.

PODS: Fairly straight, slim, nearly round, dark green, and stringless. $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Mosaic resistant.

SEED: Brownish purple.

● LONGREEN

(Days to Maturity, 56)

USES: Canning variety; also used for market and home gardens.

BUSH: Spreading, medium dark green.

PODS: 7 inches long, round, dark green.

SEED: Similar to Tendergreen.

● RED VALENTINE (Stringless)

(Days to Maturity, 53)

USES: Home and market gardens.

BUSH: Erect, medium green, creamy.

PODS: Round, slender, medium green, stringless.

SEED: Fawn, blotched with red.

Richmond, Virginia

● WHITE HALF RUNNER

(Days to Maturity, 52)

USES: Home gardens. Used as snap beans when young and as shell beans when allowed to mature.

BUSH: $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, good, slender climber, bushy growth at bottom, medium green foliage, prolific.

PODS: Round, straight to curved at tip, 5 inches long, stringless while young, fairly free of fiber, medium green, well-flavored.

SEED: Small, oval, white.

● LOGAN

(Days to Maturity, 52)

USES: A high, quality bean for market and canning, does well in adverse weather.

BUSH: Medium green color, leafy, with vigorous growth.

PODS: Round, stringless, thick, meaty, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

SEED: Purple with white to brown mottling.

● TENDERLONG

(Days to Maturity, 50)

USES: An excellent market and canning variety; also adapted to freezing.

BUSH: Medium large, erect and vigorous. Produces relatively few ill-shaped pods even under adverse weather conditions.

PODS: Round, trim, entirely stringless and similar to Tendergreen but longer and a shade darker green; about $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches long.

SEED: Purplish black, dull, buff mottling.



Beans, Tenderlong

GREEN POD BUSH BEANS, continued

● DWARF HORTICULTURAL

(Days to Maturity, 55; 62 days shelled)

(Speckled Cranberry; Dwarf Cherry)

USES: Snap or green shell beans. Home gardens.

BUSH: Erect, sturdy, 14 to 18 inches tall.

PODS: Green at first, but changing to greenish yellow splashed with red. Semi-round, short, stringless.

SEED: Buff with irregular spots of maroon.

● TENNESSEE GREEN-POD

(Days to Maturity, 48)

USES: Essentially home gardens.

BUSH: Dwarf, dark green, coarse.

PODS: Flattened, broad, coarse, stringy, dark green, curved.

SEED: Oval, flattened, medium brown.

● HIGHLAND SULPHUR

(Days to Maturity, 54)

USES: Grown by gardeners in the mountain sections. Not stringless but bears well, flavor distinct.

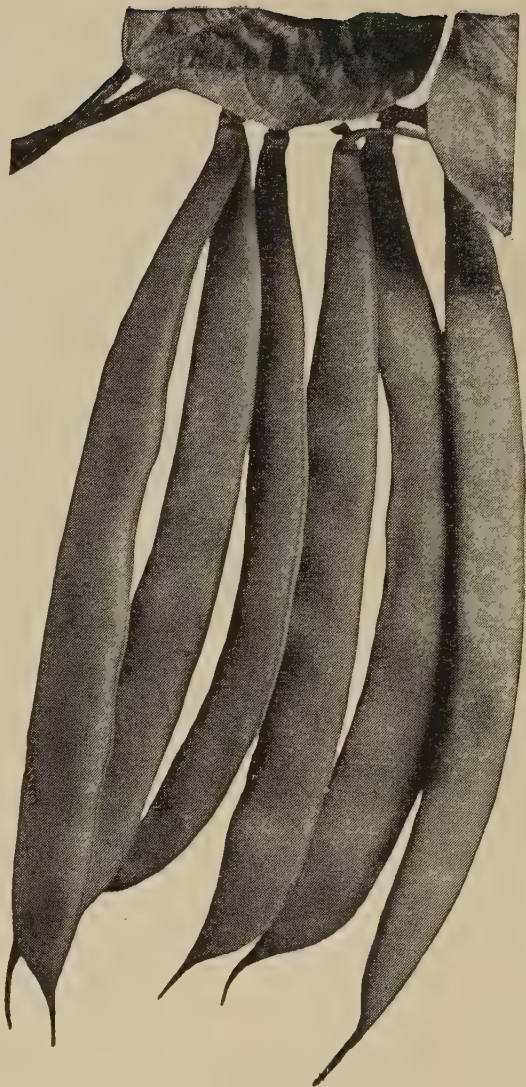
BUSH: Length of vine about 16 inches.

PODS: Nearly round, curved, light green

SEED: Oval, tinged with yellow.



Beans, Highland Sulphur



Beans, Bountiful

● BOUNTIFUL

(Days to Maturity, 50)

USES: Principally market gardens; also good freezing variety. Excellent for frenching.

BUSH: Medium erect, vigorous, light green foliage.

PODS: Medium flat, straight, pointed, stringless, light green, 6 inches long.

SEED: Fawn to straw color.

● REFUGEE STRINGLESS GREEN-POD

(Days to Maturity, 70)

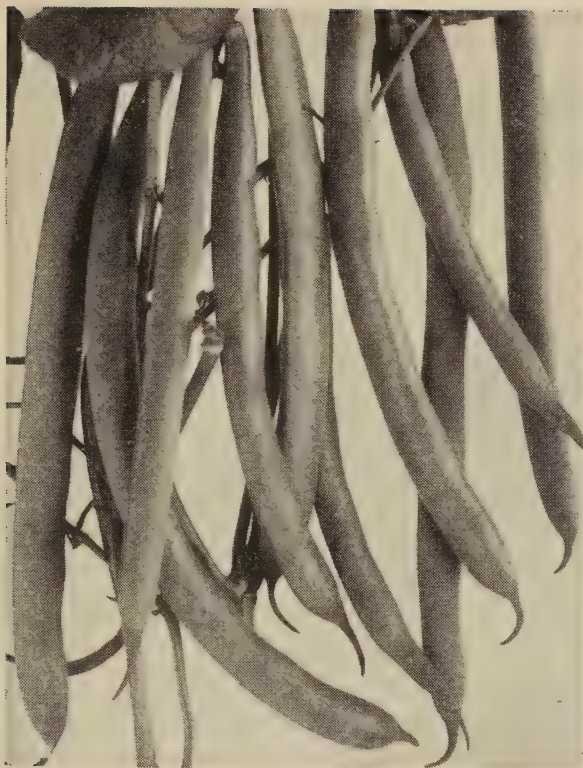
USES: Essentially a canning variety.

BUSH: Spreading, vigorous, bright green.

PODS: Round, curved forward, medium green, stringless.

SEED: Light brown, splashed with purple.

SOUTHERN STATES COOPERATIVE



Beans, Tendergreen

● **BURPEE STRINGLESS
GREEN-POD**

(Days to Maturity, 53)

USES: Good home garden variety; also used for canning and market.

BUSH: Erect, vigorous, medium green. Similar to Landreth's Stringless Green Pod.

PODS: Round, pointed, curved forward, medium green, stringless, meaty.

SEED: Dark brown.



Beans, Burpee Stringless

● **TENDERGREEN (New Stringless)**

(Days to Maturity, 57)

USES: Canning variety. Widely accepted for home and market gardens. Good freezing qualities.

BUSH: Erect, vigorous, leafy, medium, dark green.

PODS: Round, meaty, long, medium green, stringless, straight.

SEED: Brownish purple or fawn.



Beans, Giant Stringless Long Pod

● **GIANT STRINGLESS**

(Days to Maturity, 57)

USES: Mainly for home gardens. Has good freezing qualities.

BUSH: Semi-spreading, vigorous, medium green.

PODS: Round, light green, straight, pointed, stringless, meaty. Somewhat constricted.

SEED: Orange yellow.

Wax Pod Bush Beans

● **CHEROKEE WAX**

(Days to Maturity, 50)

USES: Canning and market gardens.

BUSH: Large, erect, vigorous and prolific.

PODS: Oval, nearly straight, golden wax, stringless at all stages, 6½ inches long.

SEED: Oblong, jet-black. Available 1950 season.



Beans, Cherokee Wax

WAX POD BUSH BEANS, continued

● BRITTLE WAX (Round-Pod Kidney Wax)

(Days to Maturity, 50)

USES: One of the best for home and market gardeners and canners. Similar to Improved Kidney and Wardwell. Outstanding freezing variety.

BUSH: Large, tall, spreading, vigorous, abundant foliage, medium green.

PODS: Round and full, nearly straight, stringless, excellent quality, medium yellow, fleshy, tender.

SEED: Medium slender, white with veins, eye blotched with small black irregular marking.



Beans, Brittle Wax

● SURE-CROP WAX (Bountiful Wax)

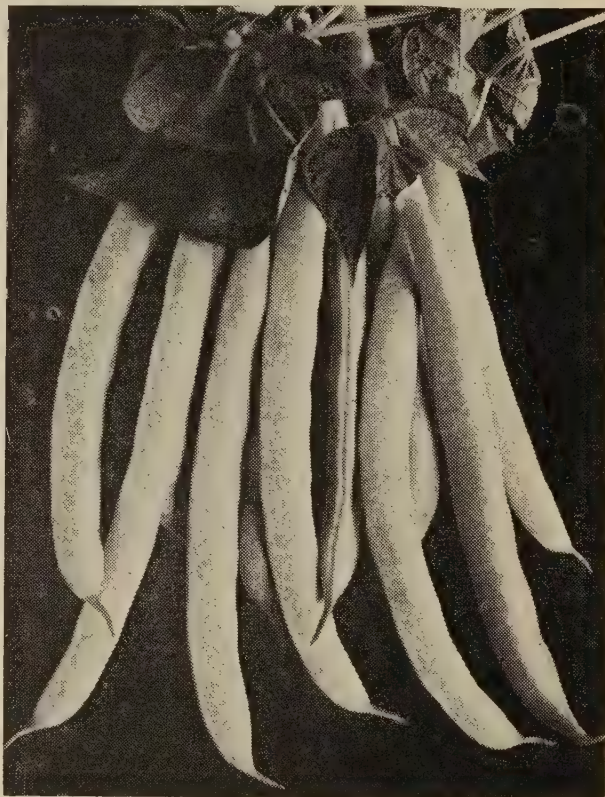
(Days to Maturity, 54)

USES: Market gardens. Similar to Currie's Ruthless and Pencil-Pod Black Wax.

BUSH: Sturdy, large, very prolific, runnerless, medium green foliage.

PODS: Medium long, slender and somewhat broad, flat to oval, slightly curved, dull yellow.

SEED: Medium oval, jet-black.



Beans, Sure-Crop Wax

● IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX (Days to Maturity, 52)

USES: Recommended for home gardens. Similar to Grenells' Improved Golden Wax and Rustproof Golden Wax.

BUSH: Erect, moderately vigorous, abundant foliage, medium green.

PODS: Oval, pointed forward, stringless but rather coarse, waxy yellow, straight.

SEED: White mottled with purple; oval.

● PENCIL-POD BLACK WAX (Days to Maturity, 55)

USES: Home and market gardens. Similar to Prolific, Curries' and Sure-Crop Black Wax.

BUSH: Dwarf, erect, spreading, foliage abundant, medium dark green.

PODS: Round, slender, pointed, curved forward, stringless light yellow, meaty, tender.

SEED: Oblong, jet-black.

SOUTHERN STATES COOPERATIVE

Pole Beans

CULTURE: Plant later than bush beans. Set 8- to 9-foot poles firmly in the ground 3 feet apart with rows 4 feet apart. Plant 5 to 8 beans around each pole; later thin to 4 vines. Cover seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. One pound of seed will plant 75 to 100 hills; 30 pounds per acre.

● LAZY WIFE (White Cranberry)

(Days to Maturity, 75)

USES: Snap or green shell beans. Home gardens. Good dry shell bean.

VINE: $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall, glossy medium green.

PODS: 7 to 8 inches long, round, stringless, fiberless when young. Develops strong strings at maturity.

SEED: White, round-oval shape.

● KENTUCKY WONDER WAX

(Days to Maturity, 66)

USES: Home gardens.

VINE: 4 to 5 feet tall, good climber, dark green.

PODS: 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, light golden yellow, thick, flat to oval.

SEED: Chocolate-brown, flat-oval.

● McCASLAN

(Days to Maturity, 66)

USES: Home and market gardens. Snap or dry shell beans.

VINE: 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, medium, dark green, vigorous, good climber.

PODS: 7 to 8 inches long, fleshy, medium green, slightly stringy, flattened and twisted.

SEED: Ivory-white, oblong and flattened.

● STRIPED CREASEBACK

(Nancy Davis; Scotia)

(Days to Maturity, 72)

USES: Good cornfield bean. Used for snaps.

VINE: $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall, good climber, dark green.

PODS: 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, medium green, round, fleshy, stringy, brittle.

SEED: Mottled buff with black stripes.

● LONDON HORTICULTURAL

(Speckled Cranberry; Wren's Egg)

(Days to Maturity, 72)

USES: Snap or green shell bean. Home and market garden. Good dry shell bean.

VINE: 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, vigorous, dark green foliage.

PODS: 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green turning lighter with splashes of red in green shell stage, stringless, thick, flat, nearly straight, fleshy.

SEED: Buff streaked with red oval.

Richmond, Virginia



Beans, Kentucky Wonder Pole

● KENTUCKY WONDER

(Old Homestead)

(Days to Maturity, 65)

USES: Outstanding for home and market gardens. Well adapted to freezing.

VINE: Good climber, 5 to 6 feet tall, dark green, prolific.

PODS: 7 to 9 inches long, uneven, slightly twisted, medium dark green, curved, slightly stringy, fiberless, tender, brittle.

SEED: Grayish brown to brown.

Bush Lima Beans

CULTURE: One-half pound small or 1 pound large bush lima beans will plant a row 100 feet long; 30 pounds small or 60 pounds large will plant an acre. Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted as early. Plant as soon as the ground is warm, in rows 3 feet apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep dropping 3 or 4 beans every 8 or 10 inches. Cultivate same as snap beans.

● WOOD'S PROLIFIC

(Days to Maturity, 71)

USES: Very similar to Henderson Bush Lima but more vigorous, a little larger and somewhat longer in season.

BUSH LIMA BEANS, continued

● TRIUMPH LIMA

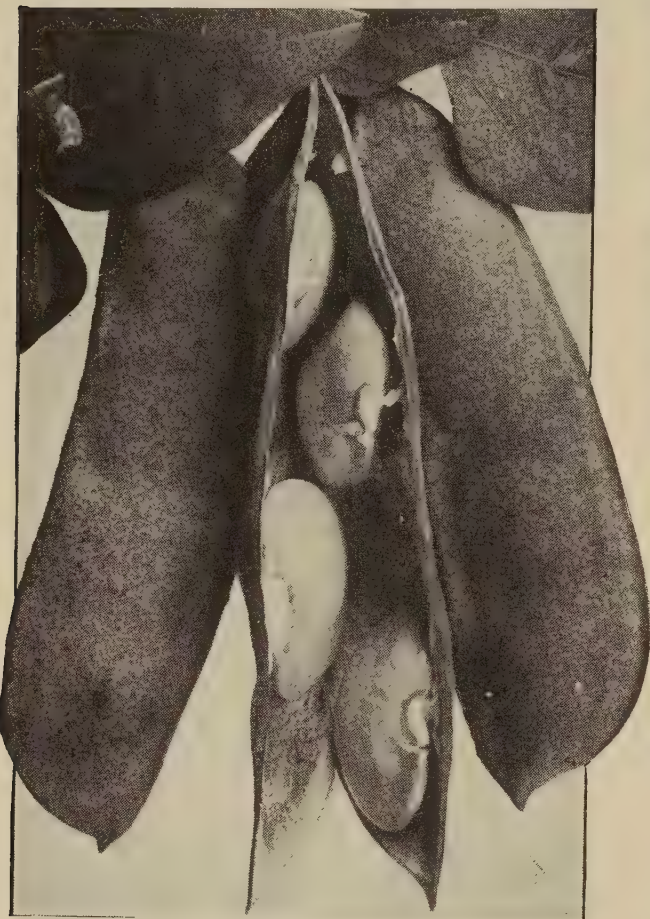
(Days to Maturity, 72)

USES: Market gardens. Excellent for shipping and freezing.

BUSH: 15 to 16 inches tall, vigorous and dark green.

PODS: Similar to Henderson but narrower and thicker. Pod surface slightly depressed between beans.

SEED: Uniform in size with cream-colored skin.



Peerless Bush Lima (U. S. No. 243)

● PEERLESS BUSH LIMA (U. S. No. 243)

(Days to Maturity, 71)

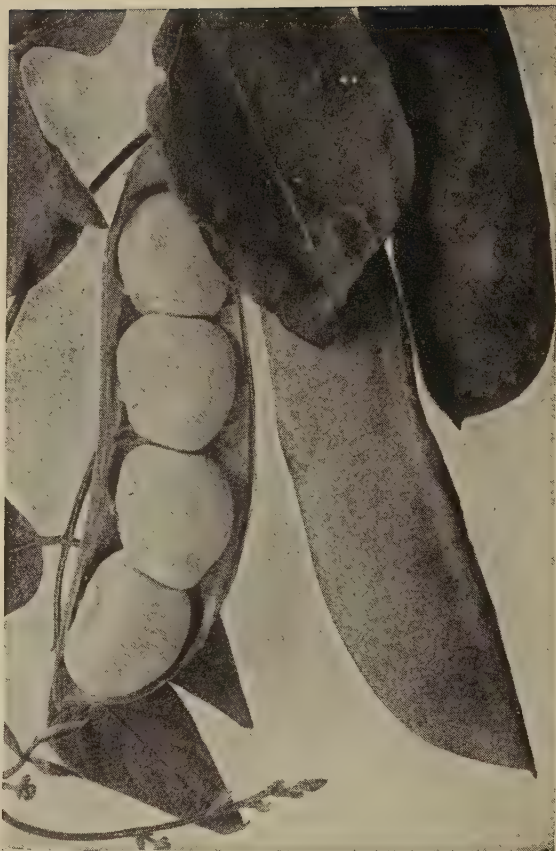
1948 U.S.D.A. introduction developed from a cross of Fordhooks × Henderson's Bush

USES: Home and market gardens. Adapted to freezing.

VINE: 16 inches tall, with distinctive gray-green foliage; erect, vigorous and very productive.

PODS: 3½ inches long, similar to Fordhook, 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

SEED: Creamy white, about halfway in shape and size between Fordhook and Henderson's Bush.



Bush Lima Beans, Fordhook No. 242

● FORDHOOK NO. 242

(Days to Maturity, 75)

USES: Market and home gardens. Adapted to freezing.

BUSH: 16 to 20 inches tall, vigorous, erect, dark green.

PODS: 4 inches long, 3 to 4 seeds per pod, plump, easy to open.

SEED: White tinged with green, large, thick.

● JACKSON WONDER

(Days to Maturity, 68)

USES: Popular in South for home and market gardens.

BUSH: 16 to 20 inches tall, vigorous, erect.

PODS: 3 to 3½ inches long, dark green, broad, flat, slightly curved. 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

SEED: Buff splashed with purplish black.

● HENDERSON (Baby Lima)

(Days to Maturity, 65)

USES: Widely used for home and market gardens. Principal canning variety. Good dry shelled bean. Excellent for freezing.

BUSH: 16 inches tall, vigorous, erect, uniform.

PODS: 3 to 3¼ inches long, dark green, broad-flat, slightly curved, 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

SEED: Creamy white, small, flat.

BUSH LIMA BEANS, continued

● CLARK'S BUSH

(Green-Seeded Henderson)

(Days to Maturity, 66)

USES: Excellent canning and freezing variety, because of freedom from white beans at all picking stages.

BUSH: 16 inches tall, vigorous, productive, similar to Henderson.

PODS: 3 inches long, 3 to 4 seeds per pod, similar to Henderson.

SEED: Has green cotyledon, giving even dry seed a green color.

Pole Lima Beans

CULTURE: One pound is enough for 50 poles; 30 pounds per acre. Poles should be set about 4 feet apart each way. When the ground is warm, plant 4 to 6 beans to the pole, eyes down, and 2 inches deep. After they are well started, thin to 2 vines to the pole and cultivate often.

● GIANT OR LARGE-PODDED

(Days to Maturity, 88)

USES: Home gardens.

VINE: 10 to 12 feet tall.

PODS: Large pod, 7 to 8 inches in length.

SEED: Large, green shelled beans.

● KING OF THE GARDEN

(Days to Maturity, 85)

USES: Home and market gardens. Well adapted for freezing.

VINE: 7 to 9 feet tall, Vigorous, medium green foliage.

PODS: 5 to 6½ inches long, light green, flat, 4 to 5 beans per pod.

SEED: White, large, thick and flat.

● SIEVA OR CAROLINA

(Days to Maturity, 77)

USES: Market and home gardens.

VINE: 9 to 10 feet tall, dark green foliage.

PODS: 3 inches long, broad, flat, medium green, 3 to 4 beans per pod.

SEED: White, small and flat. Similar to Henderson Bush.

Beets

CULTURE: Sow seed early in the spring in rows 12 to 14 inches apart. For winter use sow from July 1 until middle of August. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

● EDMUND'S BLOOD TURNIP

(Days to Maturity, 60)

USES: Home and market garden.

SHAPE: Round, smooth, deep dark red.

FLESH: Deep red, sweet flavor.

Richmond, Virginia

● EARLY WONDER

(Days to Maturity, 54)

USES: Early. For home and market gardens.

SHAPE: Flat globe, small collar.

FLESH: Purplish red, good texture.

TOPS: Large.

● DETROIT DARK RED

(Days to Maturity, 58)

USES: All-purpose garden beet. Used for home gardens, shipping and canning. Stores and freezes well.

SHAPE: Smooth, slender tap-root.

FLESH: Dark red throughout, free of fiber. Sweet flavor.

TOPS: Reddish tinged. Intermediate height, uniform.



Beets, Detroit Dark Red

● CROSBY EGYPTIAN

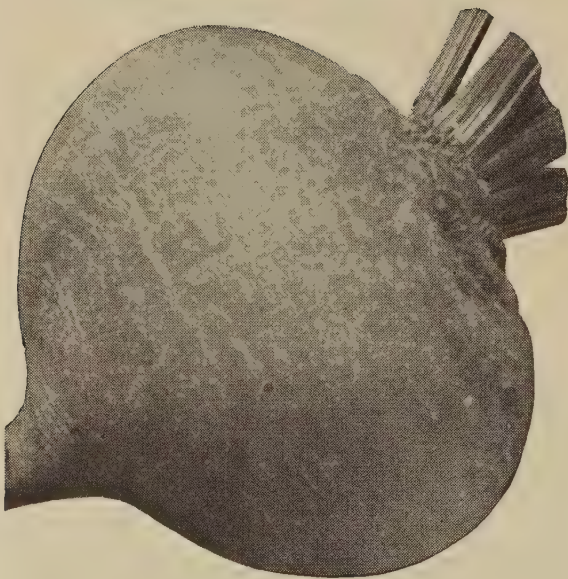
(Days to Maturity, 55)

USES: Early variety for home and market garden. Desirable as early bunch type. Adapted to freezing.

SHAPE: Flat, round, smooth, with small slender tap-root.

FLESH: Red, fine texture and sweet flavor.

TOPS: Medium size.



Beet, Crosby Egyptian

Collards

CULTURE: Largely used in place of cabbage. Easy to grow and very hardy. A most popular vegetable in the South. Plant in the spring, and in June, July and August. Transplant in rows 2 feet apart. One-half ounce will plant a 100-foot row.

● GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Popular in the South. Grows like cabbage. Flavor improved by frost; withstands cold. Used extensively for greens.



Vates Collards

● VATES COLLARDS

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Improved strain of non-heading Collard, developed in 1948 by Virginia Truck Experiment Station.

Deep green, broad leaves, excellent for greens. Grows on short stem without any heading and very resistant to cold weather.

● CABBAGE OR WHITE

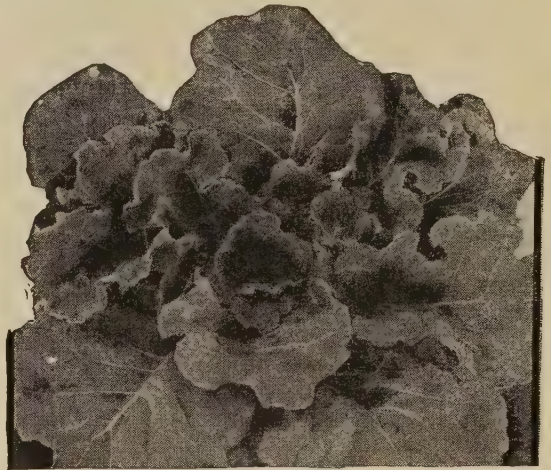
(Days to Maturity, 80)

Cabbage shaped; white and crisp like a cabbage. Grows on poor soil; hardy. Used extensively for greens.

● N. C. SHORT STEM

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Large wide leaves and short stem. Withstands dry and cold weather. Very fine flavor; used for greens.



Collards, N. C. Short Stem

Cabbage

CULTURE: Start plants in hotbeds. Transplant about the middle of March or April in rows about 2 inches apart and 8 inches between plants. For late crops sow in May or June and set plants in July. One ounce of seed will produce about 5,000 plants: 4 ounces will transplant an acre.



Cabbage, Charleston Wakefield

CABBAGE, continued

● **CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD**

(Days to Maturity, 73)

USES: Good shipper and market-garden variety.

PLANT: Large, vigorous, spreading, short stem, medium green.

HEAD: 8 inches long and 7 inches across at the base, heart shaped. Weighs approximately 4 pounds.

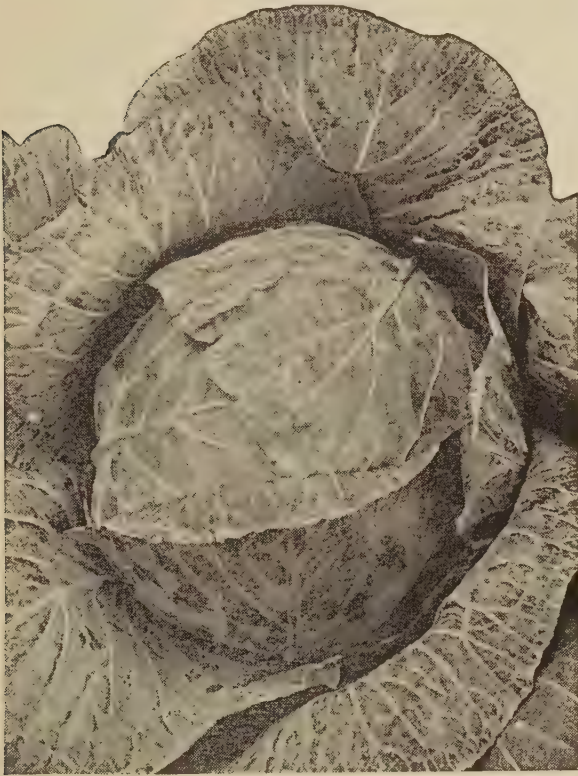
● **COPENHAGEN MARKET**

(Days to Maturity, 70)

USES: Good shipper and generally used in home and market gardens.

PLANT: Medium in size, short stem, vigorous, medium green.

HEAD: 6½ to 7 inches in diameter, round, white and crisp. Weigh approximately 3½ pounds.



Cabbage, Copenhagen Market

● **ALL-SEASON**

(Days to Maturity, 90)

USES: One of the best varieties for kraut. Similar to Wisconsin All-Seasons.

PLANT: Large, vigorous, spreading, medium green; medium-length stem.

HEAD: 9 inches broad and 7 inches deep, round at the top and bottom, oblate shape, solid and compact.

Richmond, Virginia



Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield

● **EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD**

(Days to Maturity, 63)

USES: Earliest variety. Generally used for home and market gardens and shipping.

PLANT: Small, compact, short stem, medium green.

HEAD: 7 inches long and 5 inches in diameter at base. Interior white and crisp. About 2½ pounds.



Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch

● **LATE FLAT DUTCH**

(Days to Maturity, 100)

USES: All-purpose variety. Very hardy.

PLANT: Large, vigorous, short stem, dark green.

HEAD: Large, broad, tops flattened, very solid.

CABBAGE, continued

● **EARLY FLAT DUTCH**

(Days to Maturity, 85)

USES: Second earliest variety. Generally used in home and market gardens.

PLANT: Medium size, compact, vigorous, short stem, medium green.

HEAD: Flat.

Yellows-Resistant Varieties

● **WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS**

(Days to Maturity, 90)

USES: Widely used for kraut and for fall markets.

HEAD: Flattened, 8 or 9 inches across, fairly resistant to drought, quality good. Weighs 6 or 7 pounds.

● **GLOBE**

(Days to Maturity, 85)

USES: Home and commercial use. Good for kraut.

HEAD: 6 or 7 inches in diameter, flattish round, light green, fine quality. Weighs about 5 pounds.

● **MARION MARKET**

(Days to Maturity, 78)

USES: Good shipper. Generally used for home and market garden.

PLANT: Medium size, short stem, medium green and somewhat erect.

HEAD: Round, solid, compact, about 10 inches broad and 8 inches deep. Weighs about 4½ pounds.

● **WISCONSIN HOLLANDER NO. 8**

(Days to Maturity, 105)

USES: Storage, shipping and kraut.

PLANT: Medium large, hardy, medium dark green.

HEAD: About 7 to 8 inches in diameter. Approximately 8 pounds.

Carrots

CULTURE: For early crop, sow as soon as ground can be worked and for late crop plant in July or August. Sow seed 1½ inches deep in rows 1 foot apart. Thin to about 3 inches apart. One ounce will sow approximately a 300-foot row; 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

● **IMPERATOR**

(Days to Maturity, 77)

USES: Used by market gardeners and shippers. Good freezing qualities.

ROOTS: 7 to 8 inches long, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end, flesh rich orange color, fine grained, tender and excellent quality.



**Carrots,
Imperator**

● **DANVERS HALF-LONG**

(Days to Maturity, 75)

USES: Leading variety for storage. Used extensively in home gardens. Adapted to freezing.

ROOTS: 6 to 7 inches long, small, slender tapered root, bright orange.



Carrots, Danvers Half-Long

CARROTS, continued

● CHANTENAY

(Days to Maturity, 70)

USES: Early market variety. Also used for winter storage and home gardens.

ROOTS: 5 to 5½ inches long, slightly tapered, deep orange.



Carrots,
Chantenay

● CHANTENAY RED-CORED

(Days to Maturity, 70)

USES: Desirable for shippers and canners. Adapted to freezing.

ROOTS: Similar in size to Chantenay.

● LONG ORANGE (Improved)

(Days to Maturity, 86)

USES: Used for market gardens.

ROOTS: Long, tapered, deep orange. Excellent quality.

Sweet Corn

CULTURE: Well-drained, deeply cultivated and well-fertilized soil is best. Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Late crops should not be planted until the ground is quite warm. Sweet corn is more sensitive to cold than field corn. Hills for early varieties should be planted 3 feet apart each way; for late varieties 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Plant 4 to 6 kernels to each hill and thin to 3 or 4 plants to a hill when plant reaches a height of 6 inches. Sow ½ pound for 100 feet; 15 pounds per acre. When planting in rows, space rows 3 to 4 feet apart and plant seed 1 to 1½ inches apart in the row. Hybrid corn varieties are planted and cultivated the same as ordinary corn except that less seed is used per acre. Most growers use approximately 8 pounds per acre. Do not save your own seed from hybrids. Hybrid seed must be produced by crossing each year. Results are unsatisfactory unless this is done.

● EXTRA EARLY ADAMS

(Days to Maturity, 78)

USES: Market gardens. Hardy table variety.

STALK: 4 to 4½ feet tall. Always grows close to ground.

EARS: 5½ to 6 inches, 12-rowed.

KERNEL: White.

● IDEAL EARLY ADAMS

(Days to Maturity, 75)

USES: Hardy table variety. Most resistant to cold, damp weather. Used in home and market gardens.

STALK: 5 to 6½ feet tall, more vigorous than Extra Early Adams.

EARS: 7 to 8 inches long, 12- to 14-rowed.

KERNEL: White.

● COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

(Shoe Peg)

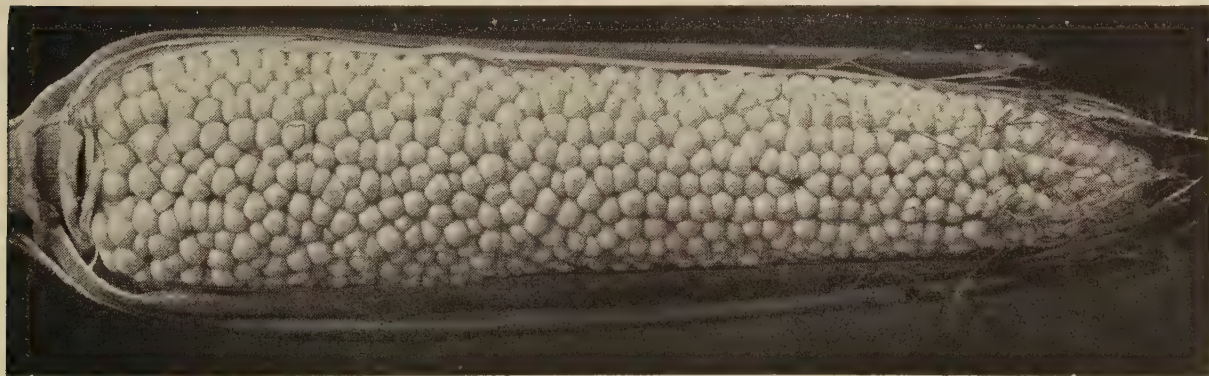
(Days to Maturity, 90)

USES: Widely used for home and market gardens. An outstanding canning and freezing variety.

STALK: 6½ to 7½ feet tall, vigorous.

EARS: 8 to 8½ inches long, 2 ears per stalk.

KERNEL: Deep, slender, shoe-peg type, white.



Corn, Country Gentleman

SWEET CORN, continued

● GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM

(Days to Maturity, 80)

- USES:** Used by canners, shippers, and market gardeners. Excellent for freezing.
- STALK:** 6 feet tall, vigorous, resistant to bacterial wilt.
- EARS:** 8 inches long, generally 2 ears per stalk, 10- to 14-rowed, uniform in size.
- KERNEL:** Yellow.

● GOLDEN BANTAM

(Days to Maturity, 70)

- USES:** Home and market gardens. Also widely used as canning variety. Excellent for freezing.
- STALK:** 4½ to 5½ feet tall.
- EARS:** 6½ to 7½ inches long, 8-rowed.
- KERNEL:** Large and yellow.

● STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

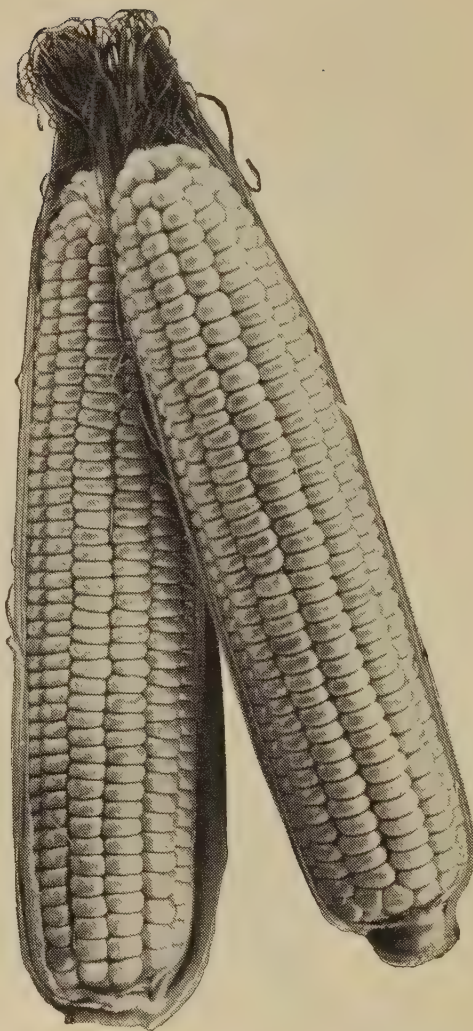
(Days to Maturity, 90)

- USES:** Home, market garden and freezing.
- STALK:** 8 to 9 feet tall, vigorous, heavy foliage.
- EARS:** 8½ to 9½ inches long, rows crowded.
- KERNEL:** Sweet, white and large.

● STOWELL'S HYBRID EVERGREEN

(Days to Maturity, 90)

This hybrid is produced from pure inbred strains out of the parental Stowell's variety. It is typically about 16-rowed, with higher sugar content and better tenderness than the open-pollinated Stowell's Evergreen. It generally produces about 25 percent greater yield than the open-pollinated Stowell's and is much more uniform, of course. Stalks are from 7½ to 8½ feet tall on average soil and the crop is ready for table use in about 90 days from planting under most conditions. Highly resistant to smut and drought. Ears are about 8 inches long. Excellent for canning.



Corn, Golden Cross Bantam

● TRUCKER'S FAVORITE

(Days to Maturity, 78)

- USES:** Used as roasting ears, for shipping, and market gardens.
- STALKS:** 8½ feet tall, hardy and resistant to cold weather.
- EARS:** 8 to 9 inches long, 12- to 16-rowed.
- KERNEL:** White and sweet.



Corn, Stowell's Hybrid Evergreen

SWEET CORN, continued

● NORFOLK MARKET

(Days to Maturity, 80)

USES: Makes fine roasting ears for shipping and home use.

STALK: 8 to 9 feet tall. Withstands cold ground better than sugar corn.

EARS: Average 9 inches long, 12 to 16 rows.

KERNEL: White, fairly deep.

● GOLDEN GIANT

(Days to Maturity, 90)

USES: Principally used in home gardens.

STALK: 4½ to 6 feet tall, 2 to 3 ears per stalk.

EARS: 7 to 9 inches long, 12 to 16 rows to ear.

KERNEL: Orange.

● IOCHIEF

(Days to Maturity, 89)

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1951

USES: Ideal for canning and freezing.

STALK: 7 to 7½ feet tall with ears set well up on stalk.

EARS: 8½ to 9 inches long, cylindrical. Filled to tips with 16 to 20 rows of very deep, narrow kernels.

KERNEL: Yellow, uniform in color with high gloss. Excellent flavor and tenderness.



Sweet Corn, Iochief

● IOANA HYBRID

(High Yielding)

(Days to Maturity, 90)

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1951

USES: Good for canning and market garden.

STALK: 7 to 7½ feet tall.

EARS: 8½ inches long with 12 to 14 rows of medium width kernels.

KERNEL: Light yellow.

Pop Corn

● SOUTH AMERICAN HYBRID

(Days to Maturity, 115)

USES: Pops perfectly white.

EARS: 6 to 7 inches long, 12 to 16 rows.

KERNEL: Small, yellow, almost round.

● K-4 HYBRID POPCORN

(Days to Maturity, 115)

A cross of Perdue and South American Yellow.

USES: Pops jumbo white.

EARS: 6 to 7 inches long.

KERNEL: Medium size, yellow, oval to round.

Cucumbers

CULTURE: Sow seed after danger of frost, in hills 4 to 5 feet apart each way. Sow thickly ½ inch deep and thin to 3 plants per hill. One ounce will plant 100 feet; 2 pounds an acre.

● EARLY FORTUNE (White Spine)

(Days to Maturity, 64)

USES: Generally used for home and market gardens. Adaptable to shipping.

FRUIT: 9 inches long, slightly tapered ends, deep rich green color.

● ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE

(Days to Maturity, 60)

USES: Home garden.

FRUIT: 8 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter, blunt ends, medium green in color.

● NATIONAL PICKLING (Black Spine)

(Days to Maturity, 56)

USES: Pickling.

FRUIT: 6 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, dark green, blunt ends.



Marketer Cucumber

● **MARKETER CUCUMBER**

(Days to Maturity, 65)

USES: A slicer type for home and market gardens, excellent for shipping.

FRUIT: About 8 inches long, 2¼ inches in diameter, very uniform, dark green entire length.

● **A. & C. (ACE) (White Spine)**

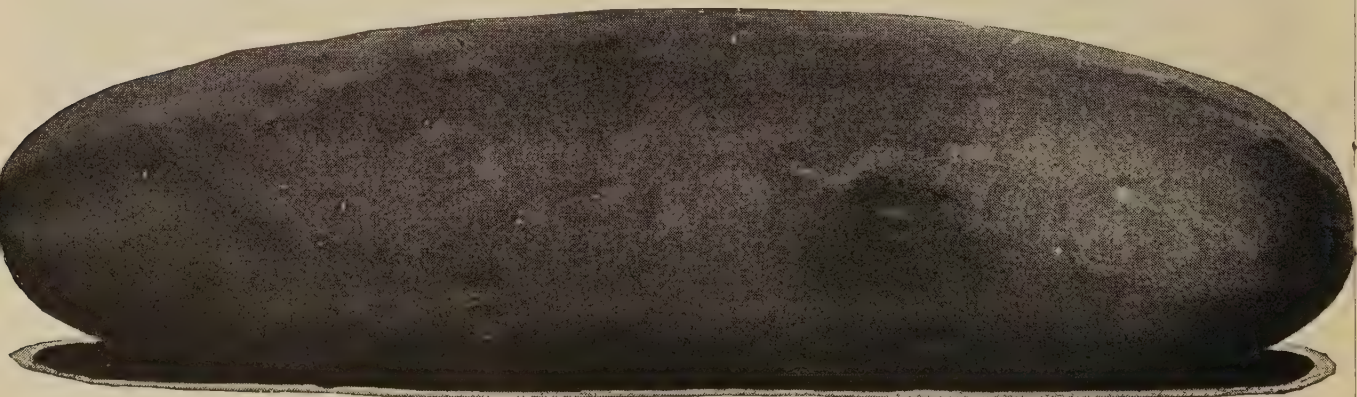
(Days to Maturity, 60)

USES: Market variety, also a leading shipping cucumber.

FRUIT: 9 to 10 inches long, 2 or more inches in diameter, solid and dark green.



Cucumber, National Pickling



Cucumber, A. & C.

● **IMPROVED LONG GREEN**
(Black Spine)

(Days to Maturity, 68)

USES: Home and market gardens. Also used for pickling.

FRUIT: 12 inches long, slightly tapered, dark green and heavily warted.

● **WHITE WONDER** (Black Spine)
(Days to Maturity, 60)

USES: Home garden and pickling.

FRUIT: 7 inches long, about 2½ inches in diameter, greenish white in color, cylindrical with rounded ends.

Eggplant

CULTURE: Seeds should be started in hothouse. Later the plants should be transferred to pots to induce stockiness. After the ground has become quite warm, set them in rows 3 feet apart with 3 feet between the plants. Eggplant will not stand frost. One ounce of seed is enough for 200 plants; 4 ounces per acre.

● **BLACK BEAUTY**
(Days to Maturity, 83)

USES: Principally used for home and market gardens. Adapted to freezing.

PLANT: 24 to 30 inches tall, erect, compact, large leaves; bears from 4 to 6 fruits.

FRUIT: Deep purplish black, smooth, and somewhat egg-shaped.



Eggplant, Black Beauty

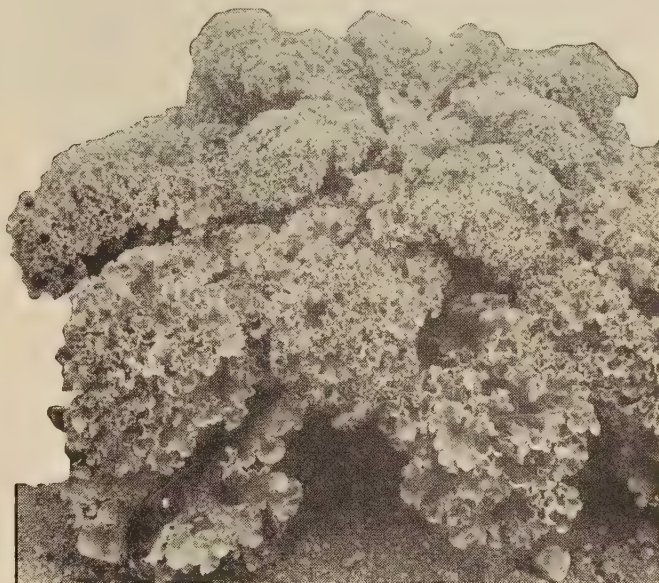
Kale

CULTURE: Sow seed early in spring in rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Kale may also be sown up to October for spring use. Protect by covering with hay. One ounce will sow 200 feet; 4 pounds per acre.

● **SPRING OR SMOOTH**
(Days to Maturity, 30)

USES: Makes a fine salad when young and tender. Sometimes called Hanover Salad.

PLANT: Hardy, smooth-leaved and quick growing.



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale

● **DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH KALE**

(Days to Maturity, 55)

USES: Productive variety of excellent flavor for greens.

PLANT: Low growing, compact with finely curled, deep yellowish-green foliage.

● **DWARF BLUE CURLED SCOTCH KALE**

(Days to Maturity, 53)

USES: Home, market gardens and freezing. Particularly desirable variety, as it is resistant to cold weather.

PLANT: Spreading and uniform. Leaves have a distinct bluish-green cast, extremely curly.

● **SLOW-SEEDING KALE**
(Days to Maturity, 60)

USES: Extensively grown for market because of its slow seeding qualities.

PLANT: Leaves are green, will stand cold weather without injury.



Kale, Siberian

● **SIBERIAN LONG STANDING**

(Days to Maturity, 60)

USES: Home and market gardens.

PLANT: Very hardy. Similar to Curled Siberian but has ability to withstand hot weather.

● **CURLED SIBERIAN**

(Days to Maturity, 60)

USES: Home, market gardens and freezing.

PLANT: Vigorous and hardy. Low and spreading, with large thick leaves.

Lettuce

CULTURE: Sow early in the spring. May be sown in hotbeds and transplanted. One ounce will plant a row 100 feet long; 3 pounds per acre.

Heading Varieties

● **BIG BOSTON (White Seeded)**

(Days to Maturity, 75)

USES: Market and home gardens.

HEADS: Medium size, light green. Butterhead type, firm, compact, light yellow heart. Leaves smooth, glossy and light green.

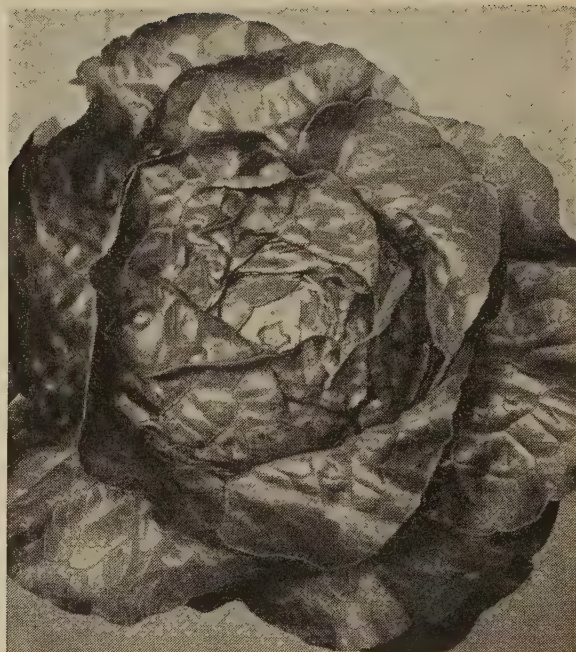
● **SOUTHERN STATES ICEBERG**

(White Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 82)

USES: Home and market gardens. A more tender and better variety than New York.

HEADS: Medium large, compact, hard, crumpled light green, interior white. Outside leaves curled and waxy, with fringed edges, margin tinged with reddish brown.



Lettuce, Big Boston

● **IMPERIAL NO. 44**

(Days to Maturity, 80)

USES: Fine for market and home gardens.

HEADS: Makes firm heads of good size and excellent quality. Heads better in warm weather.

● **NEW YORK (White Seeded)**

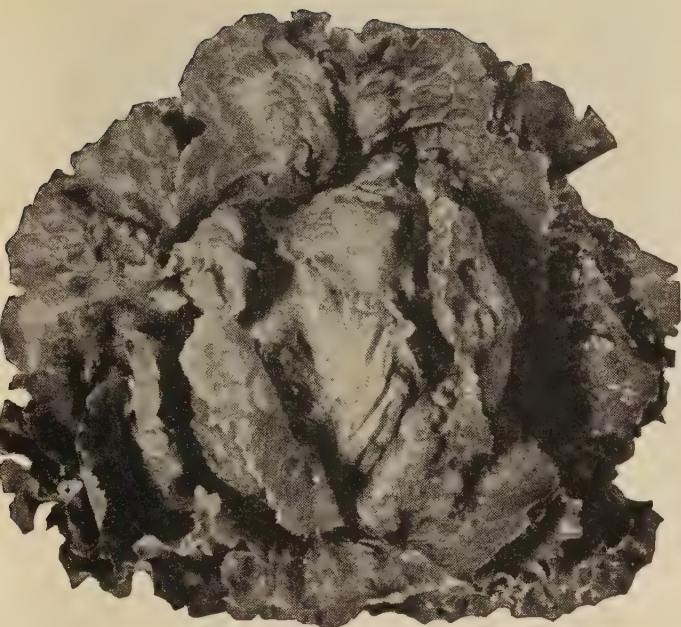
(Days to Maturity, 78)

USES: Outstanding shipper. Also known as Los Angeles.

HEADS: Round, dark green, interior creamy white, crisp and tender. Outside leaves large, dark green, curled, with crinkled edges.



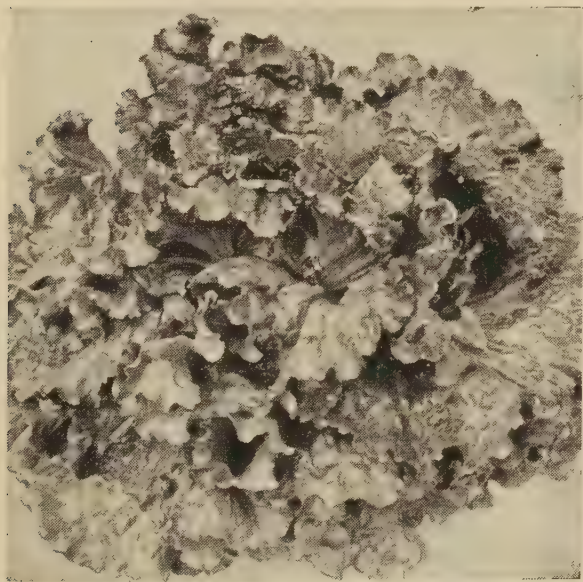
Lettuce, Southern States Iceberg



Lettuce, New York



Lettuce, Grand Rapids



Lettuce, Black-seeded Simpson

Richmond, Virginia

Non-Heading Varieties

● SLOBOLT (Black Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 43)

Recently introduced by U.S.D.A.

USES: Same as Grand Rapids

PLANT: Similar in type and general appearance to Grand Rapids but with unusual resistance to bolting in warm weather.

● GRAND RAPIDS (Black Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 43)

USES: Outstanding variety for greenhouse forcing. Used as a very early market variety for outside sowing.

PLANT: Large, erect, compact, leaves curled and fringed on edges, light green.

● BLACK-SEEDSIMPSON (Black Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 43)

USES: Home gardens. Noted for its rapid growth.

PLANT: Large, upright and compact, leaves curled, crisp, light green.

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

CULTURE: Sow 10 to 12 seeds in a hill, with hills 6 to 8 feet apart each way. Cover seeds with about 1 inch of soil and thin plants when they begin to crowd, leaving 4 in each hill. Frequent but shallow cultivation until the runners interfere is necessary.

● HALE'S BEST JUMBO

(Days to Maturity, 85)

USES: Shipping and roadside markets. Also used widely in home gardens.

FRUIT: Approximately 7½ inches long, 6 inches in diameter, slightly striped and ribbed and well netted. Deep salmon flesh.

● HALE'S BEST NO. 36

(Days to Maturity, 83)

USES: Widely used by shippers and growers. Very popular with market growers.

FRUIT: Approximately 5¾ inches long and 5¾ inches in diameter, or slightly oval, heavily netted, small seed cavity. Deep salmon flesh.

● TIP TOP

(Days to Maturity, 90)

USES: Home and market gardens.

FRUIT: 7 inches long and 7 inches in diameter, round to oval, slightly netted. Flesh thick, deep salmon color.



Muskmelon, Improved Rocky Ford

● **IMPROVED ROCKY FORD**
(Netted Gem)
(Days to Maturity, 88)

USES: Home and market gardens.

FRUIT: About 5½ inches long and 5 inches in diameter—nearly round, heavily covered with a hard netting. Thick green flesh.

● **HALE'S BEST NO. 936**
(Days to Maturity, 87)

USES: Truckers, market gardens, and roadside markets. Slightly larger than Hale's Best No. 36.

FRUIT: Approximately 6½ inches long and 5¾ inches in diameter, heavily netted. Deep salmon flesh.

● **HEARTS OF GOLD**
(Morrill's Strain)
(Days to Maturity, 88)

USES: Market gardeners and truckers.

FRUIT: Very similar to regular Hearts of Gold but slightly larger.

● **HEARTS OF GOLD (Improved)**
(Days to Maturity, 92)

USES: Popular with market growers; a good shipper.

FRUIT: Approximately 6 inches long, 5½ inches in diameter. Almost round, well netted, greenish rind, very small seed cavity. Flesh thick, firm, deep golden brown.

Watermelon

CULTURE: Plant seed when weather is quite warm, 6 to 8 seeds in a hill, 6 to 8 feet apart each way. Cover ½ inch deep. One ounce will plant 25 to 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds per acre.



Watermelon, Congo

● **CONGO**
(Anthracnose Resistant)
(Days to Maturity, 95)

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1951

USES: Home and market gardens. Excellent for shipping.

FRUIT: Prolific, large, very tough rind. Oblong in shape. Sweet flesh, red heart.



Watermelon, Dixie Queen

● **DIXIE QUEEN**
(Days to Maturity, 85)

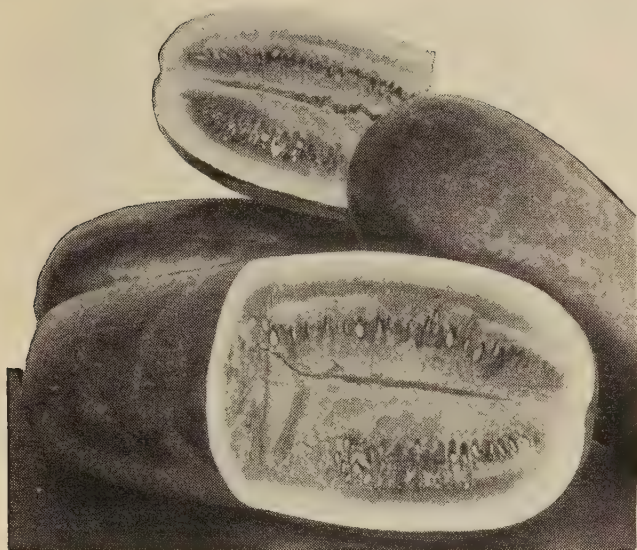
USES: Shippers and home gardeners.

FRUIT: Almost round, with squarish ends, rind thin and tough, light green with dark green stripes. Scarlet flesh of good texture. Weighs about 30 pounds. Seeds very small and white.

● **TOM WATSON, IMPROVED**
(Days to Maturity, 90)

USES: An old favorite among the shipping sorts. This improved strain with its big, full red heart, is exceptionally fine. It is very prolific and the fruits are unusually uniform in shape and quality.

FRUIT: Very large, cylindrical in shape, rind very tough and elastic, darker green than old strain, slightly veined. Flesh firm, rather coarse, free from core, delicious, deep bright red color. Weighs about 40 pounds. Seeds brown with white mottling.



Watermelon, Improved Kleckley Sweet

● IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET

(Days to Maturity, 85)

USES: Widely used for home gardens and local markets.

FRUIT: Large, cylindrical in shape, rind thin, deep dark green. Fine-textured flesh, sparkling red in color. Weighs about 35 pounds. Seeds white.

● LEESBURG (Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 90)

USES: The same as Improved Kleckley Sweet. This is a wilt-resistant strain of Kleckley Sweet.

FRUIT: Rind dark green. Red flesh and white seed.

● IRISH GRAY

(Days to Maturity, 90)

USES: Good for shipping to distant markets.

FRUIT: Large, oblong, rind light grayish green in color, hard and tough. Flesh firm, brilliant red. Weighs about 35 pounds. Seeds white.

● HAWKESBURY (Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 87)

USES: Home and market gardens. Excellent for shipping.

FRUIT: Light green rind, uniform shape. Red flesh and black seed.

● SSC 606 STONE MOUNTAIN

(Days to Maturity, 98)

USES: Excellent all-purpose melon.

FRUIT: Large, oval, rind dark green. Bright red flesh. Weighs about 50 pounds. Seed dark mottled brownish black.

● IMPROVED GARRISON

(Days to Maturity, 95)

USES: Excellent shipper, also for home and market garden.

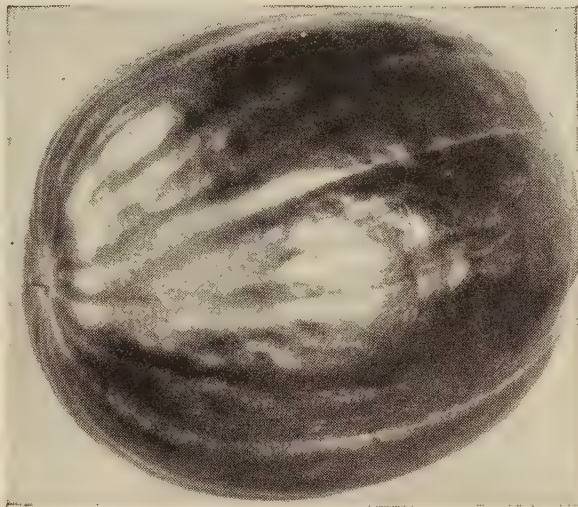
FRUIT: Large and elongated, blunt ends with pale and dark green stripes. Flesh red and sweet, of excellent quality.

● STONE MOUNTAIN

(Days to Maturity, 90)

USES: Good shipper for long distances. Also a good home-garden variety.

FRUIT: Very large, broad and oval to almost round with blocky ends, rind hard, tough, dark green. Bright scarlet flesh and white seeds with black tips. Weighs about 50 pounds.



Watermelon, Stone Mountain

● FLORIDA FAVORITE

(Days to Maturity, 85)

USES: Home and market gardens.

FRUIT: Large, oblong, rind dark green with mottled stripe of light green. Flesh deep red in color and seeds white. Weighs about 30 pounds.

● DUDE CREEK

(Days to Maturity, 95)

USES: Extensively for home gardens.

FRUIT: Large and cylindrical, rind thin and tender with irregular longitudinal dark and pale green stripes. Flesh sweet and of good eating quality. Weighs about 40 pounds.

Mustard

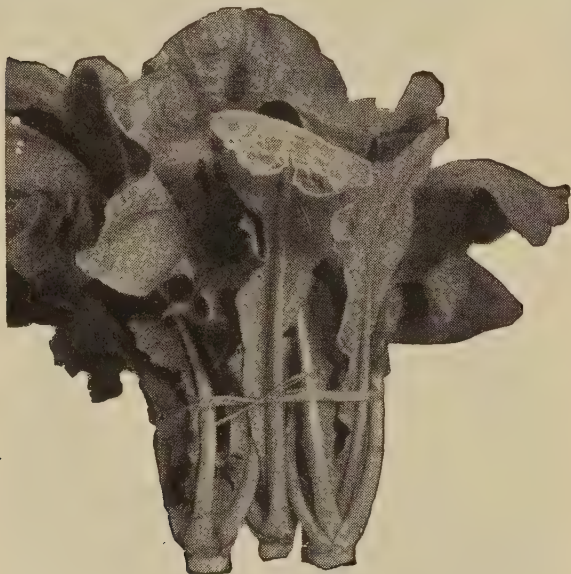
CULTURE: Sow seed thinly as early in the spring as weather permits, in rows about 1 foot apart. For late fall use, sow during August. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 4 pounds per acre.

● GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED (Long Standing) (Days to Maturity, 60-70)

PLANT: Large and upright in growth.

LEAVES: Large, long-oval, curled and fringed on margins, bright medium light green in color.

SEEDS: Reddish brown.



Mustard, Tendergreen

● TENDERGREEN OR MUSTARD SPINACH (Days to Maturity, 55)

USE: Mild Mustard with spinach flavor.

LEAVES: Large, oblong, very dark green in color, very smooth, with slender whitish center ribs.

Okra or Gumbo

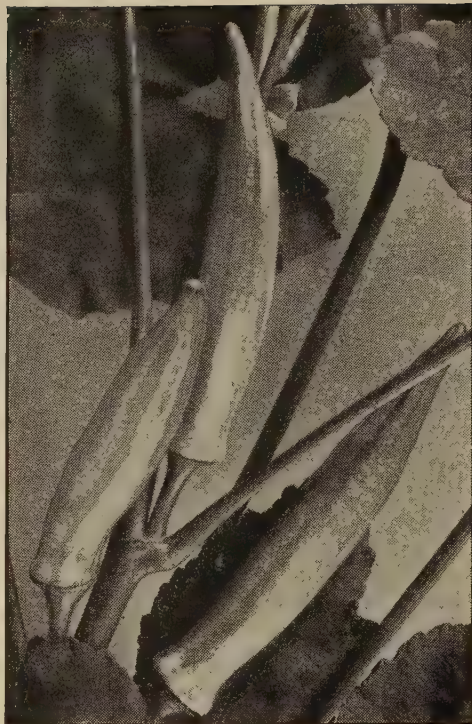
CULTURE: Sow after the ground is warm, in rows 3 feet apart, covering the seed 1 inch deep. Thin to 12 to 18 inches in row.

● DWARF GREEN OR DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC (Days to Maturity, 50)

USES: Home gardens. Very early and productive. Grows vigorously.

PLANT: 2 to 2½ feet in height, sturdy and well branched.

PODS: 4 to 4½ inches long, dark green, ridged, pointed, tender and fleshy.



Okra, Perkins or Long Green

● PERKINS OR LONG GREEN (Days to Maturity, 60)

USES: Home and market gardens and canning. Medium early in season and very prolific.

PLANT: 3½ to 4½ feet tall, heavy foliaged.

PODS: 7 to 8 inches in length, dark green, tapered, slender, fleshy and heavily ribbed.

● CLEMSON SPINELESS (Days to Maturity, 60)

USES: Home gardens.

PLANT: Very productive, 4 feet high.

PODS: Deep green, tender, straight and spineless.

Onion Seed

CULTURE: Sow in well-drained soil early in the spring and cover ½ inch deep. When some growth is made, thin out to allow plenty of room. One ounce will sow 200 feet of row; 5 pounds per acre.

● PRIZETAKER (Days to Maturity, 100)

USES: Home garden.

BULBS: Globe shape, rich straw color, very uniform in shape and size.

● SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE (Days to Maturity, 115)

USES: Good market variety. One of the best large white onions.

BULBS: Medium large size, globe shape, waxy white flesh, fine grained, thin skin. Pure white in color.

● **SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE**

(Days to Maturity, 115)

USES: Good shipping variety; also widely used in home and market gardens.

BULBS: Medium size, globe shape, flesh slightly yellowish, thick skin, fine grained.



● **YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS**

(Days to Maturity, 112)

USES: Good storage variety. Widely used in home gardens.

BULBS: Medium size, round, small neck, white flesh with a yellowish tint, thick yellow skin.



Onion, Yellow Globe

Parsley

● **DOUBLE MOSS CURLED**

This variety produces a compact mass of rich dark green leaves, extremely curled and finely cut. Used for garnishing and decorative purposes.



Parsley, Double Moss Curled

Parsnip

● **HOLLOW CROWN (Guernsey)**

USES: One of the most popular varieties. Hardy and vigorous.

ROOTS: About 12 inches long, approximately 3 inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapered to a point, smooth hollow crowned. White flesh of fine texture.



Parsnips, Hollow Crown

Peas

CULTURE: Sow in early spring in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 1 to 2 inches deep. Smooth varieties may be planted earlier than the wrinkled. Home-garden varieties may be sown in double rows 12 inches apart. One pound will plant 100-foot row; 2 bushel per acre. A bushel of smooth peas weighs 60 pounds and wrinkled peas 56 pounds.

● ALASKA (Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 54)

USES: Widely used for canning, also for market and home garden.

VINES: 26 inches tall, slender, light green.

PODS: 2¾ inches long, smooth, blunt, light green.

SEED: Smooth, light green. Dry seed is bluish gray-green.

SIMILAR VARIETIES: Alaska, Earliest of All, Long-Pod Alaska, Wisconsin No. 19, Maryland Alaska.

● BLUE BANTAM (Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 64)

USES: Shipping, home, market gardens and freezing.

VINES: 16 to 18 inches tall, medium green and sturdy.

PODS: 4 to 4½ inches long, medium dark green, pointed, slightly curved.

SEED: Large, green and wrinkled.

SIMILAR VARIETIES: Laxtonian, Laxton's Progress, Peter Pan, Morse Market, Pioneer.

● NOTT'S EXCELSIOR (Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 65)

USES: Generally used for home gardens.

VINES: 18 inches tall, dark green, stocky, broad leaflets.

PODS: 3 inches long, sometimes paired, medium green, straight, 6 to 7 peas to pod.

SEED: Wrinkled, light green, medium size.

SIMILAR VARIETIES: Giant Wonder, Premium Gem, Sutton Excelsior.

● THOMAS LAXTON (Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 61)

USES: Most widely used variety in market and home garden. Excellent for freezing.

VINES: 30 inches tall, slender, medium green.

PODS: 3¼ inches long, straight, blunt, dark green.

SEED: Cream-green, wrinkled, medium large.

SIMILAR VARIETIES: Gradus, World's Record.



Peas, Laxtonian

● LAXTONIAN

(Days to Maturity, 66)

USES: Early market and home garden. Good freezing qualities.

VINES: 18 inches tall, light green and sturdy.

PODS: 4 to 4½ inches long, medium green, pointed and slightly curved.

SEED: Large, creamy green, wrinkled.

SIMILAR VARIETIES: Hundredfold and Blue Bantam.

● LAXTON'S PROGRESS (Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 64)

USES: Market and home gardens. Also satisfactory for freezing.

VINES: 15 inches tall, dark green and sturdy.

PODS: 4 to 4½ inches long, dark green, pointed, borne singly.

SEED: Large, creamy green, wrinkled.

SIMILAR VARIETIES: Hundredfold, Laxtonian, Morse Market, Peter Pan, Pioneer, Blue Bantam.



Dwarf Gray Sugar Peas

● **DWARF GRAY SUGAR PEAS**

(Days to Maturity, 65)

USES: Home garden edible podded variety.

VINE: 24 to 30 inches tall. Hardy, prolific, resistant to Fusarium Wilt, purple blossoms.

SEED: Dry seed—small, smooth, round, and mottled. Reddish-gray in color.

● **WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN
BLACKEYE PEAS**

(Days to Maturity, 75)

USES: Home gardens and canning variety. Good keeping qualities as dried peas.

VINE: Strong, semi-bush with many half-runners, holds pod erect and is resistant to Charcoal Rot, Cowpea Wilt and Nematodes. Much more productive than old type blackeye.

PODS: Large, long and easily shelled.

SEED: Dry seed, large, white, with black eye.



World's Record Peas

Richmond, Virginia



Mammoth Melting Sugar Peas

● **MAMMOTH MELTING
SUGAR PEAS**

(Days to Maturity, 74)

USES: Edible podded variety for home and market gardens.

VINE: 54 inches tall, light green, coarse. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt.

PODS: Single, very broad, indented, brittle, fleshy, free from fiber, of good quality and stringless. About 7 peas to a pod.

SEED: Large, round, creamy white.

● **WORLD'S RECORD
(Susceptible to Wilt)**

(Days to Maturity, 62)

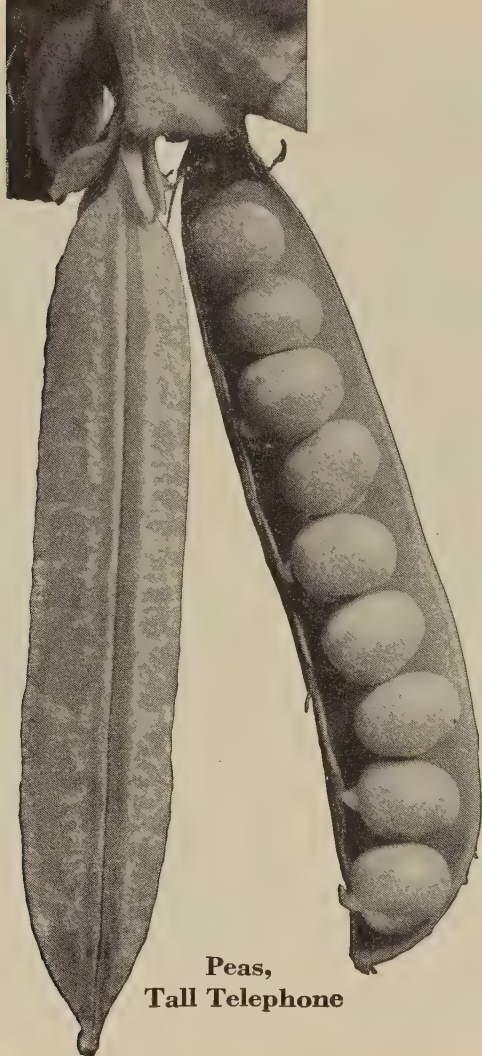
USES: Valuable for early planting and home and market garden.

VINES: 24 inches tall, slender, light green.

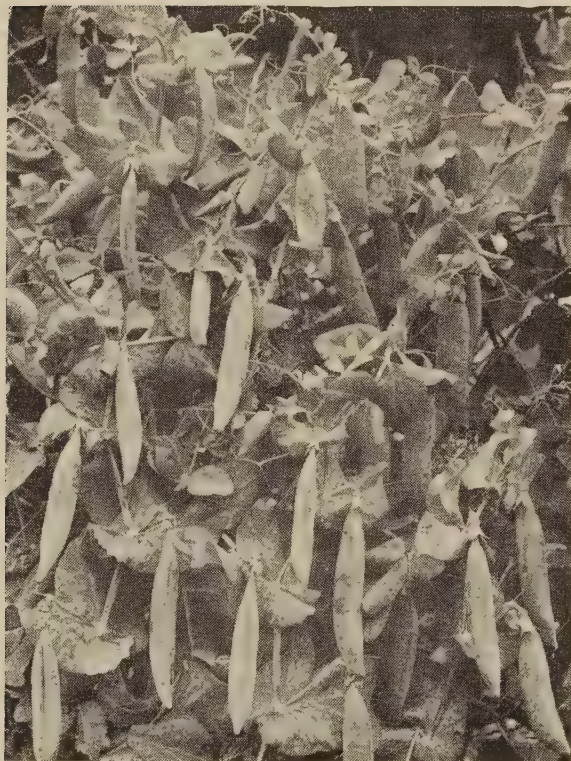
PODS: 3½ inches long, medium green, pointed.

SEED: Wrinkled, cream and green, large.

SIMILAR VARIETIES: Gradus, Thomas Laxton, Dwarf Gradus.



Peas,
Tall Telephone



Peas, Early Bird

PEAS, continued

● TALL TELEPHONE

(Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 78)

USES: Home and market gardens. Excellent for freezing.

VINES: Vigorous, 60 to 70 inches tall, medium green.

PODS: 5 to 5½ inches long, medium dark green, pointed, slightly curved.

SEED: Large, wrinkled, light green with cream.

SIMILAR VARIETIES: Long-Pod Alderman, Alderman, Dark-Pod Telephone.

● EARLY BIRD

(Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 60)

USES: Early home and market garden. Good freezing qualities.

VINES: 18 to 20 inches tall, light green, hardy.

PODS: 4 to 4½ inches long, curved and pointed, medium green and sometimes double.

SIMILAR VARIETIES: Laxton's Superb.

Pepper

CULTURE: Sow seed ½ inch deep, in hotbeds in March. After danger of frost has passed, transplant into open ground. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants; 1 pound will set an acre.

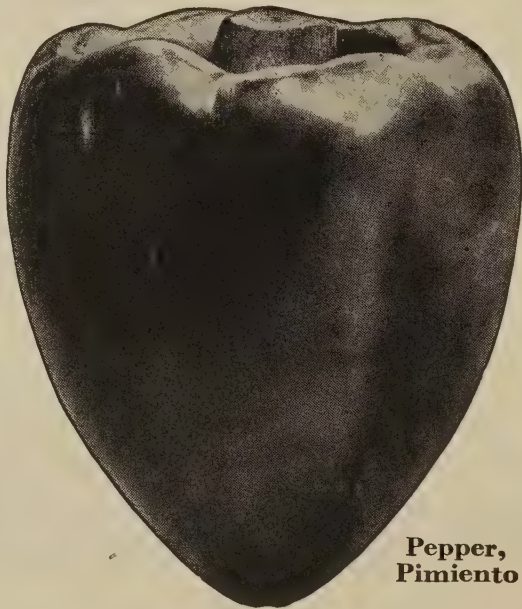
● PIMIENTO OR PERFECTION

(Days to Maturity, 74)

USES: Leading canning variety. Standard for home and market gardens.

PLANT: 30 inches tall, upright, dark green foliage.

FRUIT: 3½ inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, smooth tapering, rich green in color, turning to crimson when ripe; thick flesh, mild flavor.



Pepper,
Pimiento

● RUBY KING

(Days to Maturity, 70)

USES: Home and market gardens.

PLANT: 30 inches tall, vigorous, sturdy and compact.

FRUIT: 4½ to 5 inches in diameter, slightly tapered, 3-lobed, deep green in color, turning bright ruby-red at maturity; flesh thick and mild.



Pepper,
Ruby King

● LONG RED CAYENNE (Hot)

(Days to Maturity, 70)

USES: Canning, drying, and pickling.

PLANT: 24 to 30 inches tall, erect, upright and vigorous.

FRUIT: 4½ to 5 inches in length, ½ inch in diameter at the shoulder, tapered to point, thin, slender and twisted, and very hot, deep green, changing to brilliant red.

● CALIFORNIA WONDER

(Days to Maturity, 74)

USES: Home and market garden and shipping, the most outstanding of the Sweet Peppers.

PLANT: 24 to 30 inches in height, upright and vigorous.

FRUIT: 4 to 4½ inches long and 3½ inches in diameter, four-lobed, borne upright, smooth, glossy deep green, changing to brilliant crimson upon ripening; thick flesh.

Richmond, Virginia



Pepper, California Wonder

Pumpkin

CULTURE: Plant when ground is warm in hills 8 feet apart each way. One ounce will plant 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Thin to 2 or 3 plants per hill.

● SMALL SUGAR

(Days to Maturity, 115)

USES: Outstanding pie pumpkin. Also known as New England Pie. Used widely in home and market gardens.

FRUIT: Approximately 8 inches deep and 10 inches in diameter, round but flattened at the ends, slightly grooved, hard shell; very dark orange. Weighs about 6 pounds.

FLESH: Thick, fine textured, comparatively dry; orange-yellow.

● STRIPED CUSHAW

(Days to Maturity, 115)

USES: Market gardens. Used as a pie pumpkin and also as stock feed.

FRUIT: Approximately 20 inches long and 9 inches in diameter, white, smooth skin with mottled green stripes, curved neck. Weighs about 12 pounds.

FLESH: Yellow, thick, and solid.

● VIRGINIA MAMMOTH

(King of the Mammoths; Potiron)

(Days to Maturity, 120)

USES: Generally recognized as the largest of all pumpkins. It is valuable as stock feed and is used for home-garden purposes.

FRUIT: Approximately 20 inches long, 24 inches in diameter, flattened and slightly grooved, yellow skin mottled with orange. Weighs up to 100 pounds, but ordinarily about 60 pounds.

FLESH: Deep yellow, thick, hard and coarse.

Radish

CULTURE: Sow in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked. One ounce will plant 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

● WHITE-TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP

(Days to Maturity, 25)

USES: Home and market gardens.

SHAPE: Almost round, slender tap-root.

COLOR: Crimson with a distinct and clear white area about the tip; clear white flesh, brittle.

● FRENCH BREAKFAST

(Days to Maturity, 24)

USES: Home and market gardens. Also used as a forcing type.

SHAPE: Oblong, blunt, slender tap-root, smooth, tops small.

COLOR: Rose-scarlet with white tip; white flesh.

● WHITE ICICLE

(Days to Maturity, 27)

USES: Home and market gardens. Also may be used for forcing.

SHAPE: 5 to 6 inches long, slender, smooth, tapering at tip.

COLOR: Snow-white throughout.

● SCARLET GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 22)

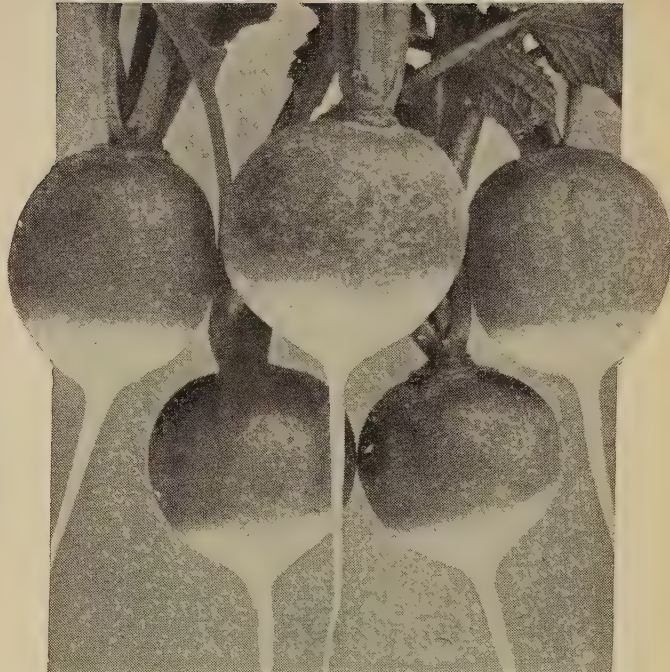
USES: This is the most widely used variety for both home and market gardens. It is also very adaptable for forcing under glass.

SHAPE: Olive shape, smooth, thin tap-root.

COLOR: Bright scarlet; tender white flesh.



Radishes, Scarlet Globe



Radishes, White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip

Salsify or Oyster Plant

CULTURE: Stir soil to a considerable depth before sowing. Plant early and quite deep. One ounce will sow 75 feet; 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

● MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND

(Days to Maturity, 150-180)

USES: Home and market gardens; also used by shippers. Good for winter storage. It produces large, uniform, smooth, creamy white roots.



Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island

Spinach

CULTURE: Sow the seed in rich ground free from acid, 1 inch deep in rows 1 foot apart. Quick-growing types may be sown very early in the spring or from August 15 until frost. One ounce will plant 100 feet of row; 8 to 10 pounds per acre in drills. (If broadcast, sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre.)



Spinach, Virginia Savoy

- **VIRGINIA SAVOY**
(Bloomsdale Blight Resistant)
(Round Seeded)
(Days to Maturity, 35)

USES: Developed by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station for blight resistance. Valuable for fall planting when blight is severe. It is the fastest-growing curled type and matures a crop in the fall where other varieties fail. Resembles Bloomsdale Savoy, but in spring bolts to seed quickly and must be harvested when first ready. Adapted to freezing.

- **OLD DOMINION, BLIGHT RESISTANT**
(Round Seeded)
(Days to Maturity, 41)

USES: Introduced by the Virginia Experiment Station; resistant to mosaic and a good shipper. Fairly long-standing period before seeding. Recommended for late fall planting for a spring crop. Adapted to freezing.

PLANT: Similar to Bloomsdale, slightly smoother in appearance and a little flatter, spreading growth.

LEAVES: Likened to Bloomsdale, slightly less blistered and somewhat more pointed.

Richmond, Virginia

- **BLOOMSDALE LONG STANDING**
(Round Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 45)

USES: Home and market gardens. Especially adapted for late spring or summer crop. Excellent for freezing.

PLANT: Vigorous grower, compact and erect.

LEAVES: Medium large, crumpled, rounded tip, thick, deep glossy green.

- **BLOOMSDALE DARK GREEN**
(Round Seeded)

(Days to Maturity, 41)

USES: Used widely by canners and shippers because it holds fresher-appearing green color after processing and shipping. Dark green in color and similar to Bloomsdale Reselected. Excellent for freezing.



Spinach, Bloomsdale Dark Green

- **BLOOMSDALE RESELECTED**
(Round Seeded)
(Days to Maturity, 40)

USES: Home and market gardens, also shipping and canning. Recommended for both fall and spring planting. Excellent for freezing.

PLANT: Vigorous, rapid grower, upright, compact and very hardy.

LEAVES: Medium large, crumpled, very thick and glossy green.

Squash

CULTURE: Plant as soon as the ground is warm, 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, with hills 4 to 6 feet apart. Later thin out, leaving 3 strongest plants in each hill. One ounce will plant 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

● TABLE QUEEN

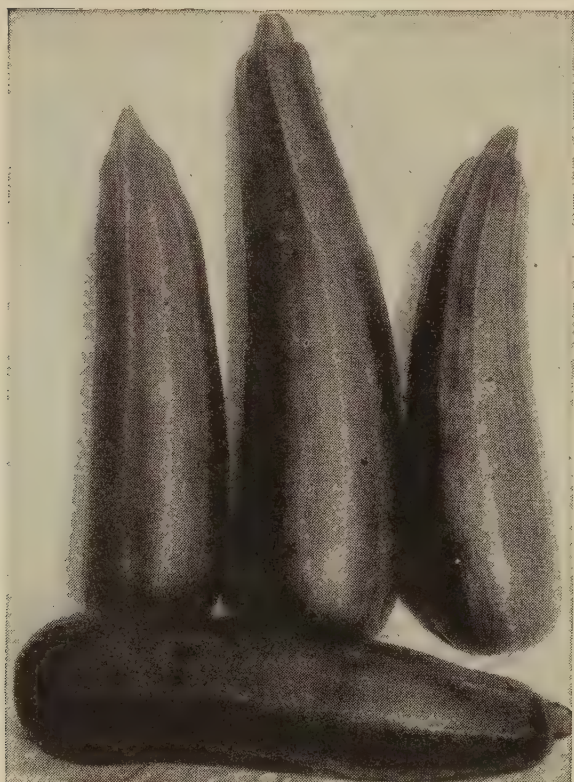
(Summer and Winter Squash)

(Days to Maturity, 80)

USES: For home and market gardens. Very popular for home use.

FRUIT: About the size of a coconut, pointed, deeply ridged.

FLESH: Rich orange, quality good.



Squash, Cocozelle

● COCOZELLE

(Italian Vegetable Marrow)

(Days to Maturity, 60)

USES: Home and market gardens.

FRUIT: Approximately 16 inches long and 4 inches in diameter, dark green when immature but changes to alternate stripes of dark green and yellow at maturity, cylindrical and straight, with smooth surface. Weighs about 4 pounds at edible stage.

FLESH: Greenish white.

● GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK

(Early Summer Crookneck)

(Days to Maturity, 52)

USES: Most widely used Summer Squash. Particularly good for home, market gardens and freezing. Bush-type vine; fruit to be used when immature.

FRUIT: About 10 inches long and 3½ inches in diameter, small crooked neck with enlarged blossom end where seeds are borne, rich yellow in color and thickly covered with warts. Weighs about 2 pounds.

FLESH: Yellow and thick.



Squash, White Bush

● EARLY WHITE BUSH

(Patty Pan)

(Days to Maturity, 52)

USES: Home and market gardens. Also used for shipping.

FRUIT: 3 inches deep and 8 inches in diameter, round with scalloped edges, flattened. Weighs 2½ pounds.

FLESH: White and thick.

● HUBBARD, CHICAGO WARTED

(Days to Maturity, 110)

USES: The leading Winter Squash. Particularly desirable for market use. Adapted to freezing.

FRUIT: 14 inches long and 10 inches in diameter, globular in shape and pointed at both ends, heavily warted and bronze-green at maturity. Weighs about 15 pounds.

FLESH: Orange-yellow, very thick and dry.

SOUTHERN STATES COOPERATIVE



Squash, Golden Summer Crookneck

● **BENNING'S GREEN-TINTED
WHITE BUSH**

(Days to Maturity, 52-65)

USES: Market gardens. Similar to Early White Bush.

FRUIT: The skin turns pale brown when fruit is fully matured.



Tomato, Marglobe

Swiss Chard

CULTURE: Sow in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, covering the seed with about 1 inch of soil. Later thin plants to about 4 to 5 inches apart in the row. One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

● **LUCULLUS**

(Days to Maturity, 55)

USES: Widely used for home gardens, also very satisfactory for market use. Excellent for freezing.

STEMS: Light green in color, broad and thick; leaves light green, fleshy, crumpled.



Swiss Chard, Lucullus

Tomatoes

CULTURE: Start early tomato plants indoors, allowing 4 to 6 weeks to produce plants for setting out. Sow in hotbeds or shallow boxes in rows early in the year. Seed should be 4 to 6 inches apart and ½ inch deep. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant into 3-inch pots or shallow boxes 4 inches apart each way. Transplant in the open ground when all danger of frost is past, 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate frequently. An ounce will produce about 3,000 plants, or enough for ½ acre.

● **BONNY BEST**

(Days to Maturity, 53)

USES: Market gardens and shipping.

VINES: Medium height and medium green foliage.

FRUIT: Scarlet-red, oblate to nearly round, medium sized and smooth.

● **BRIMMER**

(Days to Maturity, 90)

USES: Home gardens.

VINES: Large, coarse, spreading, broad, medium green foliage.

FRUIT: Purplish pink, extremely large, flat, very solid, somewhat irregular, with very few seeds.

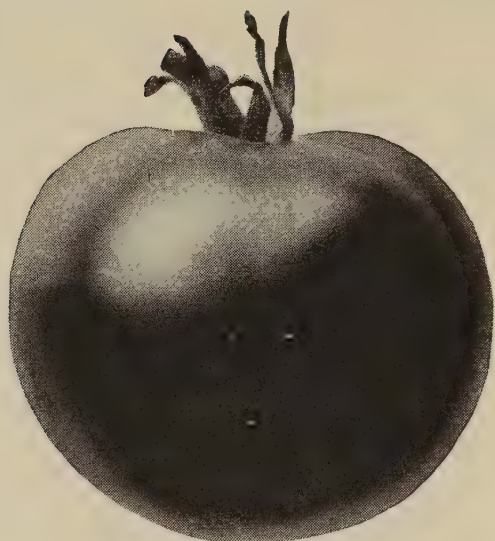
● **JUNE PINK**

(Days to Maturity, 68)

USES: Market gardens and shipping.

VINES: Rather short and spreading.

FRUIT: Purplish pink, somewhat flat, medium size, solid.



Valiant Tomato

● **VALIANT TOMATO**

(Days to Maturity, 70)

USES: Home and market gardens adapted to short season areas and early market.

VINE: Sparse and open, medium height.

FRUIT: Large for an early variety, bright scarlet in color and globe shaped.

● **RUTGERS, CERTIFIED**

(Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 80)

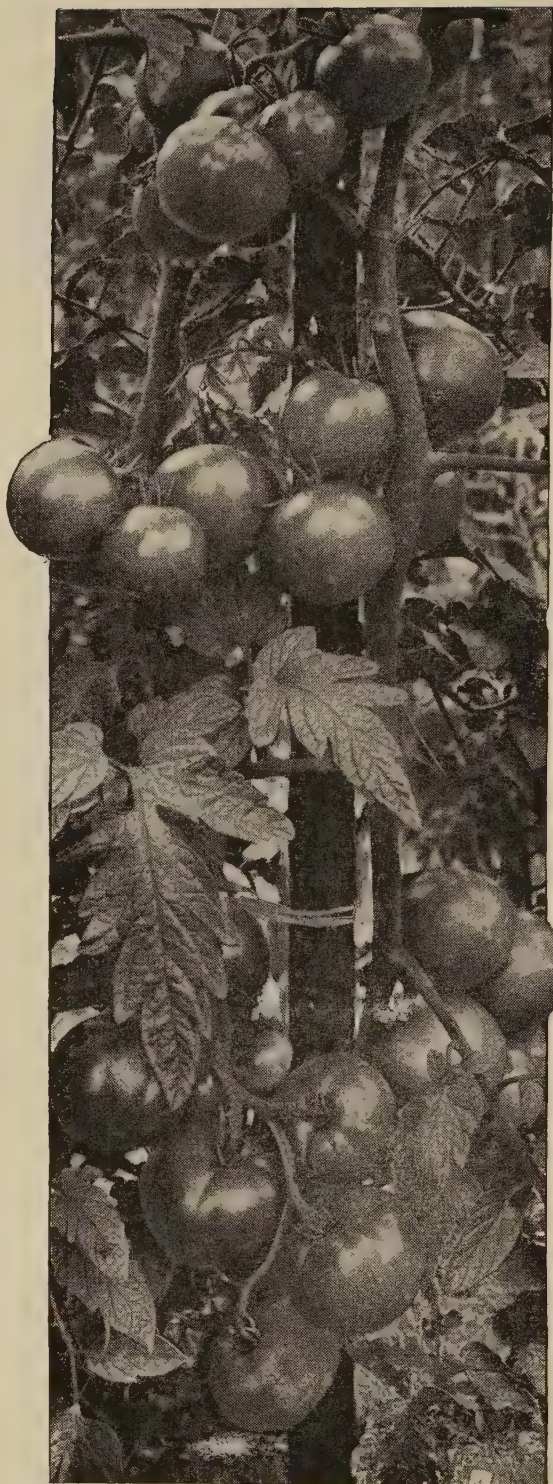
USES: Market, canning and for juice. Recommended for the uniform deep red color of the flesh.

VINES: Strong, compact, and prolific.

FRUIT: Bright deep scarlet, ripens from inside out, globed shaped, firm.



Tomato, Rutgers



Tomatoes, Pritchard

● **PRITCHARD, CERTIFIED**

(Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 75)

USES: Home and market gardens, shipping and canning.

VINES: Medium, vigorous and heavy.

FRUIT: Smooth, globular shape, medium scarlet color, thick wall, solid flesh.

SOUTHERN STATES COOPERATIVE

● MARGLOBE, CERTIFIED

(Days to Maturity, 75)

USES: All-purpose variety. Used widely by gardeners, shippers and canners.

VINES: Vigorous, erect, medium green, heavy foliage that shades fruit well.

FRUIT: Deep scarlet color, globe shape, smooth thick walls, solid.

● PONDEROSA

(Days to Maturity, 86)

USES: Home gardens.

FRUIT: Purplish pink, extremely large, flat, very solid, somewhat irregular, with very few seeds.

● STONE

(Days to Maturity, 85)

USES: Home and market gardens and canning.

VINES: Vigorous, long vines protect fruit well.

FRUIT: Scarlet-red, large, flat, smooth, uniform in ripening.

● STOKESDALE

(Days to Maturity, 70)

USES: Shipping and market gardens.

VINES: Medium heavy foliage, moderately spreading.

FRUIT: Medium large, smooth, almost globe shape, solid flesh, bright scarlet throughout.

Turnips

CULTURE: Sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and thin to 4 to 6 inches in the row. Cultivate frequently. For winter crop sow in July and August, in drills or broadcast. One ounce will plant about 150 feet of drill; 1 pound per acre in drills or 2 pounds broadcast. Sow the salad varieties in August or September.



Turnip, Purple-Top White Globe

Richmond, Virginia

● PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 55)

USES: This is the leading variety, adaptable for every use. Widely planted in home and market gardens, for shipping and storing. Suitable for freezing.

TOPS: Medium large, dark green, erect, compact.

ROOT: 4 to 5 inches in diameter, globe shape, bright purple at top and white below, clean and smooth, with small tap-root. Flesh is white and of very good quality.

● YELLOW ABERDEEN OR AMBER GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 75)

USES: Usually grown for stock feed, but suitable for table use.

TOPS: Large, medium light green, cut leaved.

ROOT: 5 to 6 inches in diameter, round, smooth skin, yellow except the top portion which is shaded with green. Flesh light yellow.

● EXTRA EARLY MILAN

(Days to Maturity, 40)

USES: Very early. Widely used for market gardens.

TOPS: Small, erect, strap leaved.

ROOT: 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, flat, smooth, with a slender tap-root, entirely white. Flesh is fine textured.

● NORFOLK WHITE GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 75)

USES: Widely used for stock feed but also good for table use when young. A heavy producer.

TOPS: Large, broad, coarse leaves. Upright, medium green in color.

ROOT: 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Globular shape; large tap root, entirely white. Flesh is fine texture.

● EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN

(Days to Maturity, 40)

USES: One of the earliest varieties. Used widely in home and market gardens.

TOPS: Small, upright, strap leaved.

ROOT: 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, flat and smooth, with small tap-root, upper part purplish red, bottom white. Flesh white.

● SEVEN-TOP OR WINTER GREENS

USES: Home and market gardens. Considered a standard for greens.

ROOT: Not edible, as it is very tough.

TURNIPS, continued

● PURPLE-TOP STRAP LEAF

(Days to Maturity, 45)

USES: Home and market gardens. For spring and fall planting. Adapted to freezing.

TOPS: Medium small, erect, compact and slender strap leaf.

ROOT: 3 inches or more in diameter, uniform, deep, flat, purplish red above ground and white below, smooth, small tap-root. White, fine-textured flesh.

● POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 75)

USES: Very similar to Norfolk White Globe. Adapted for table use when young. Used widely as stock feed.

Rutabaga

CULTURE: The culture for Rutabaga is the same as for other turnips except that the seed is generally sown later.

● AMERICAN PURPLE-TOP YELLOW

(Days to Maturity, 90)

USES: Home and market gardens. Also used for shipping and storage. Keeps well.

Root: Large, globular, small crown, yellow with purple tops. Tender, fine-textured flesh, light yellow in color.



Rutabaga, American Purple-Top

Southern States Dusts Are Better—



Here's Why

When patrons follow Southern States dusting program using the dusts and equipment recommended, most of which are shown above, they receive excellent control of the common insect pests and diseases attacking vegetable crops.

Southern States Dusts are manufactured by skilled and technically trained men in a modern plant at Baltimore, Maryland, which is farmer-owned and farmer-controlled. In this way, costs are kept low and quality high. The recommendations of State Agricultural Colleges in Southern States' operating territory are followed closely in formulating Southern States Dusts.

Southern States Dusts are ground and blended in a modern, well-equipped plant, including a high speed Attrition Mill. This Attrition Mill

gives a blending and grinding action of dust far superior to the old conventional method of mixing.

Because of the Attrition Mill, greater killing power is made possible by finely grinding the particles of the killing agent on to the particles of the carrier. The carrier, an inert, talc-like, finely ground material (Pyrex), disperses readily and enables the dusts to give greater coverage and better adherence to leaf surfaces and, therefore, better control of disease and insect pests.

The following Southern States Dusts are available: 675, 620, 66, 75, D-3 and D-5. See page 11 for complete instructions concerning the control of insect pests and diseases.

Southern States Dusts are packed in 5- and 50-pound packages and are available through your Cooperative Service Agency.

Southern States Dusts are economical to use because they are manufactured by farmers in their own plant and are reasonably priced. In fact, you secure these high-quality dusts at cost through the return of the net savings of the organization as patronage refunds after the end of the fiscal year, June 30. Since they are cooperatively manufactured, they are dependable, effective, go farther and give greater coverage and control—in short, have greater value-in-use.

Southern States Dusters



Model N-H

Model D

Model F

Vegetables Best Adapted for Home Freezing

GREEN POD BUSH BEANS

Topcrop
Contender
Tenderlong
Bountiful
Tendergreen
Giant Stringless
Improved Stringless Black Valentine
Refugee

WAX POD BUSH BEANS

Brittle Wax

POLE BEANS

Kentucky Wonder

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Triumph
Peerless
Fordhook 242
Henderson
Green Seeded Henderson or Clark's Bush

POLE LIMA BEANS

King of the Garden

SPINACH

Virginia Savoy
Old Dominion
Bloomsdale Long Standing
Bloomsdale Dark Green
Bloomsdale Reselected

SQUASH

Hubbard, Chicago Watted
Summer Crookneck

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington

RHUBARB

McDonald
Myott's Victoria

STRAWBERRIES

Catskill	Dorsett
Blakemore	Temple
Big Joe	Premier
Midland	Tennessee Beauty

BEETS

Crosby Egyptian

CARROTS

Imperator
Danvers Half-Long
Chantenay Red-Cored

SWEET CORN

Golden Cross Bantam
Golden Bantam
Iochief
Country Gentleman Hybrid
Stowell's Evergreen Hybrid

EGGPLANT

Black Beauty

SWISS CHARD

Lucullus

PEAS

Thomas Laxton
Laxtonian
Laxton's Progress
Tall Telephone
Early Bird
Blue Bantam

TURNIPS

Purple Top White Globe
Purple Top Strap Leaf

TURNIP GREENS

Pomeranian White Globe
Purple Top White Globe

BROCCOLI

Calabrese
Italian Green Sprouting

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Long Island Improved

CAULIFLOWER

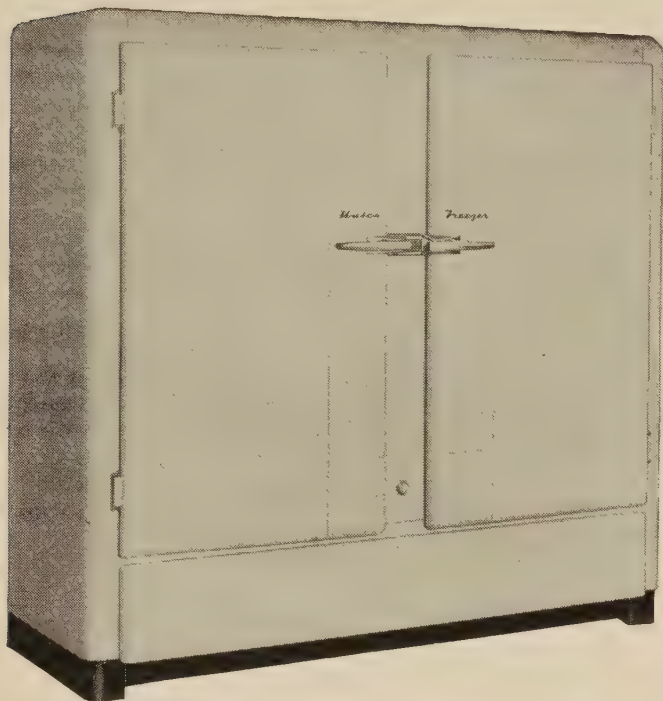
Snow Ball
Dry Weather

KALE

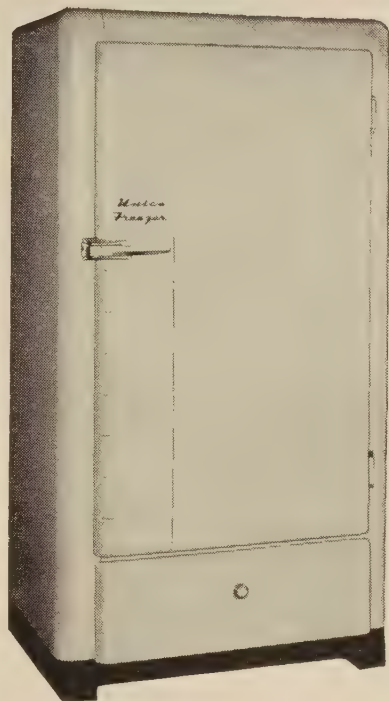
Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch
Curled Siberian

SOUTHERN STATES COOPERATIVE

Southern States—Unico Farm Freezers



Model FF-65, 30 Cubic Feet Capacity—Holds up to 1200 pounds of frozen foods.



Model FF-64, 15 Cubic Feet Capacity—Holds from 500 to 600 pounds of frozen foods.

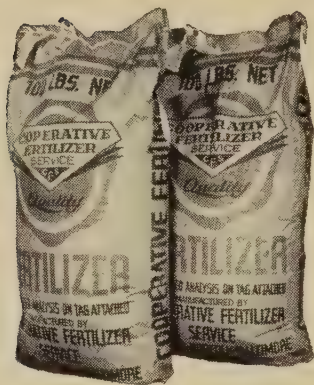


Model FF-230, 23 Cubic Feet Capacity—Holds 920 pounds of frozen foods.



Model FF-81, 8 Cubic Feet Capacity—Holds up to 320 pounds of frozen foods.

Southern States Fertilizer



"The Premium of Premium Fertilizers"

Southern States open-formula fertilizers are made for greatest value-in-use. Fertilizer materials are used that will give the greatest return in yield of crop for each dollar spent for plant food.

The formulas used in manufacturing Southern States open-formula fertilizers are based upon the recommendations of the State Agricultural Colleges of the operating territory. When you use these open-formula fertilizers on your vegetable garden or commercial truck crops, you get full value received since you see on the tag what you buy in the bag.

When you use Southern States Open Formula 5-10-5, 5-10-10, or 6-8-6, you are giving your growing plants plant food that can be utilized almost immediately . . . balanced plant food that gives rapid and vigorous growth.

When you buy and use known-origin seed, you also need first-quality, open-formula fertilizers to secure maximum returns.

The combination of Southern States Open-Formula Fertilizer and adapted, disease-free or resistant, treated Seed of known origin and selected parentage, of high germination and purity and low weed-seed content, is a great aid in securing Better Living Through Better Eating and Better Income for home gardeners and truck growers.

Success With Lawns

Important steps in securing and keeping good lawns are: (1) preparation of the seed-bed, (2) use of the right kind and amount of fertilizer and lime, (3) choice of seed and proper seeding, and (4) care after seeding.



pounds per 1,000 square foot, or use three-fourths this amount of hydrated lime or one-half as much burnt lime. Harrow or rake into the soil.

Choice of Seed and Seeding

(1) Use Southern States Sunny Lawn Grass on heavy soils and where there is little or no shade. (2) Use Southern States Sandy Lawn Grass on light (sandy or sandy loam) soils and where there is little or no shade. (3) Use Southern States Shady Lawn Grass where the lawn will be shaded.

Sow the lawn grass at the rate of 100 pounds per acre (3 pounds per 1,000 square foot), seeding one half of the seed one way across the lawn and the other half in the opposite direction, to insure more uniform distribution of the seed. Then cover lightly, using harrow or rake.

Care

After the lawn is seeded, if practical, water often enough to keep ground wet. It is much better to use a sprinkler than to attempt to water by hand.

After the first year, (1) water the lawn often enough to keep the grass growing and green, and (2) apply a complete fertilizer at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre (25 pounds per 1,000 square foot) when the ground is frozen.

Don't mow the grass too short. Leave it not less than 1½ inches tall.

Preparation of the Seed-bed

Turn the land to a depth of from 4 to 6 inches by plowing or spading, after applying stable manure, if available, at the rate of 10 tons per acre (500 pounds per 1,000 square foot). Then harrow or rake the ground until it is smooth and fine on top and firm under the surface, and apply a complete fertilizer such as 5-10-5 or 5-10-10 or 10-6-4 at the rate of 2,000 pounds per acre (45 pounds per 1,000 square foot) and ground limestone at the rate of one (1) ton per acre or 50

EASY ORDERING PLAN

Dear Patron:

Selling

It is a pleasure to send you your new 1951 Southern States Vegetable Seed Handbook. For your convenience in securing better and quicker service and to make your ordering easier, this Easy Order Form is supplied. You may either mail your order or bring it to us. If you mail or hand us your order several days before you need the seeds, they will be ready when you call or delivered promptly.

We suggest that you read this Handbook carefully and buy cooperatively.

Sincerely yours,

Darrell Bumgardner

Darrell Bumgardner, Manager
FARMERS SUPPLY STORE, INC.
St. Marys, West Virginia

TO: Cooperative Service Agency:

Please get the following vegetable seed order ready for me. I will call for it about _____ I would like for you to deliver it to me promptly. ☐ (Check here if delivery is desired.)

QUANTITY WANTED	PAGE NUMBER IN HANDBOOK	NAMES OF SEEDS WANTED

(List quantity of seeds in ounces or pounds)

PLEASE SEE OTHER SIDE FOR BALANCE OF MY ORDER AND MY NAME AND ADDRESS

Some Agricultural Cooperative Principles

In carrying out the one objective—to help farm families—the following fundamental principles of non-profit cooperatives are recognized and adhered to:

1. Human rights are superior to property rights. The member has one and only one vote, regardless of the number of shares of stock held in the organization.
2. Use of the organization is on a voluntary basis.
3. Returns on invested capital are limited.
4. The operation is conducted on a non-profit basis. Net savings or margins are returned to users in proportion to their patronage.
5. Members and non-members are treated alike.
6. Full and complete information is made available to members and to the public.

Agricultural cooperatives are usually incorporated under different laws than those that govern other businesses. Southern States Cooperative is incorporated under the Cooperative Marketing Act of the State of Virginia. The law contains provisions for the protection of members and the general public and the required adherence to cooperative principles and non-profit operations. The basic requirements of the Federal and state cooperative statutes are set forth below:

1. A true farmer-cooperative must operate on a non-profit basis. No profits can be realized by the cooperative corporation as such. Any net margins over operating expenses, after reasonable and necessary

reserves, belong to and must be returned to those who use the institution and in proportion to the use made of the organization by each person. These returns are called patronage refunds.

2. A true farmer-cooperative may have as members only producers of agricultural products.
3. A true farmer-cooperative must do at least 50% of its total business with members.
4. A true farmer-cooperative must conduct at least 85% of its total business with agricultural producers—actual farmers.
5. A true farmer-cooperative can pay only limited interest on capital. In the State of Virginia dividends on capital are limited by law to 6%; by Federal law to 8%. This means that Southern States cannot pay any stockholder more than 6% per annum for the use of his money, while in proprietary (private) business a person may receive unlimited dividends on his stock investment.
6. In a true farmer-cooperative the member has but one vote. Stock does not vote. In proprietary (private) business a person has as many votes as the number of shares he owns. This cooperative provision for “one-man, one-vote” control makes for real democracy.

Organizations that can conform to these basic principles, along with other legal requirements, are true farmer-cooperatives and are exempt from Federal income taxes for the simple reason that the cooperative can have no income for its own account.

